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Secretary Bonaparte's remark that four years is too short a term for the Secretary of the Navy calls attention to one of the inherent defects of our administrative sysrem. The Cabinet, being in effect a board of advisors to the President, with delegated authority to execute his policies, its members are without independent status or power either to formulate or maintain a definite policy xtending from one administration to its successor. This lack of continuity is particularly unfortunate in its bear-ing on our military services. Modern conditions of ar-mament require that the development of the national defenses shall be controlled by a definite and continuous policy, protected, as fully as possible, against interference on account of change in administrations. It is true, as Mr. Bonaparte observes, that seven years would be none too much time to enable a secretary of the Navy to familiarize himself with the condition and need of the Navy and master the needs of naval administration, but is equally true that such an arrangement is virtually impossible. Apart from the political obstacles in its way, the pay of a Cabinet officer is so small that no man qualified for the post would accept it on conditions binding him to hold it for a long term of years. Since Mr. Roosevelt's accession to the Presidency there have been four secretaries of the Navy, all men of high character and fine ability, and while each has labored zealously in behalf of naval interests, we believe such frequent changes in the headship of a department of so much importance are unfortunate in that they tend to prevent the developent of a definite and continuous policy of construction ad administration. We believe, moreover, that a man and administration. We believe, moreover, that a man accepting a seat in the Cabinet should feel morally obli-sated to retain it throughout the administration in which he is appointed unless sooner relieved by the President. It is doubtless a fact that the average Cabinet officer serves as such at some sacrifice of his personal interests, serves as such at some sacrifice of his personal interests, but what of that? Somebody has got to do it, and no man should accept the place unless he is willing to subordinate his own affairs to the common welfare. The higher places in our public service are all underpaid, their duties are exacting and their performance is poorly appreciated, but those facts afford no satisfactory excuse for the man who, having in good faith accepted a seat at the President's council table, abandons it merely because it proves less attractive, pecuniarily or otherwise, than he

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In view of what our accomplished correspondent, "Amicus Curiae," had to say in his letter which we published last week in dissent from the views of various ferign critics regarding certain features of the German sys-em of military instruction and training, exceptional interest attaches to an estimate of the German army pre-pared by the special correspondent of the London Stand-ard for the Journal of the Royal United Service Instiution of Great Britain. This estimate is based upon the uthor's observations of the Kaiser-Maneuver of 1905, and concludes with the following striking paragraph: Lastly, the most impressive reflection of all is that which forces itself upon one at the mere aspect of regiment upon regiment of splendid vigorous youth. Germany gives to er Army the best of all her young manhood-reaching in education and training, physical, moral, and mental, to an astoundingly high level. Not all her population are an astoundingly high level. Not all her population are privileged to take up arms for the country. A considerable selection is made, and the unfit are rigidly eliminated. The only thing that the modern German army requires to make it a perfect engine of war is a little actual war experience. When that war experience comes, losses will certainly be inflicted upon the dense formations and barrack-square precision of their system of attack, which will be so appalling as to exceed all the anticipations of the German Staff and utterly destroy all their tactical conceptions. It will thus remain to be seen whether a machine which has been built up upon a calculated meth-

od of the utmost rigidity will be able to adapt itself to the altered situation, or whether, thrown hopelessly out of gear, it will only serve to precipitate the destruction of an army, all ranks of which have been taught to regard themselves as unthinking fly-wheels in a great and perfect engine, but never to rely upon their own individual powers of initiative, improvisation, and resourceful-

Major William H. Johnston, U.S.A., commanding 1st Battalion Philippine Scouts, concludes his discussion of the use of Philippine Scouts in war in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution. As we have already explained, Major Johnston favors an increase of 7,000 men in the Scout forces, giving them a total of 12,000, with which the Scout organization would be as follows: Thirty majors (detailed from cap-tains of the line), 150 first lieutenants (120 with the companies and thirty as battalion adjutants), 150 second lieutenants (120 with the companies and thirty as battalion quartermasters), besides a few detailed captains, if it be deemed advisable to continue such details. Total: 330 officers and 12,000 enlisted men. Major Johnston contends that the proposed increase in the Scouts would require no additional legislation, that it would afford the nucleus for an efficient and trustworthy native army, and that it would result in a yearly saving of \$2,000,000 of the appropriation for the support of the United States Army. "As the Scouts are to serve jointly with the American Infantry," says Major Johnston, "they should be armed and equipped as are other Infantry soldiers, that is, with the magazine rifle, model 1903, including a bayonet, as the present machete is worthless, more ornamental than useful. And for further expansion in case of war, a reserve supply of ordnance and all other imperishable supplies, sufficient for 12,000 more native troops, should be kept on hand at Manila. As American organizations complete their tours of foreign service, and these native organizations become effective, the former could be returned to the States, without being replaced from there, until the quota of American troops shall have been reduced below the minimum suggested above. We should then have in the States twenty-five regiments of Infantry, besides one in Alaska, and thirteen of Cavalry.'

Mr. Henry D. Francis publishes an article on "The Common Soldier as a Social Unit" in the Washington Spectator, which is marked by a keen sympathetic interest in the vicissitudes of military service. Mr. Francis believes that in the main the soldier is misunderstood, and that while he is not always a hero nor always a villain, that while he is not always a here her always a vitain, he is a man of good instincts, who is rendering a service to society and to the country which entitles him to the gratitude of the people. Take the question of requiring enlisted men to wear uniform when off duty. "This," says Mr. Francis, "is a matter of long and deep discussion among officers who have the soldiers' welfare at heart. It the uniform a pretoricus on a sign to the heart. Is the uniform a protection or a sign to the unscrupulous? Arguments for and against are plausible, and as affairs now stand, the privilege of going without a uniform is allowed the 'first-class' men, men who have incurred no blemishes against their record by failure in perfection of military duty or of personal conduct. For the efficient officer has ever most deeply at heart the welfare of his men. He may be sharp of speech but he is just. He keeps the soldier well at a distance, for it may be perceived that military discipline hinges upon the ancient adage that 'Familiarity breeds contempt,' but he sees that the soldier is well clad and properly fed. The soldier is half a child accustomed to rely on his officer's superior judgment. Therefore on the long, hard march, the officer, like a stern mother, sees that the soldier washes out his socks every night, a homely measure which insures the walker from the premature soreness of foot, the result of grit and fine gravel rubbed into the flesh by a heavy sloe. And when the weary trooper gives out and lays himself by the roadside to die, it is the officer of greater endurance who will not let him die but urges on his way, with a stinging word, a kick of the foot, a jab of the sword perhaps,"

Highly interesting and important experiments in wireless telegraphy have recently been conducted by the United States Navy under the general supervision of Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, Chief of the Navy Department Bureau of Equipment. These experiments, which extended over a period of ten days, were conducted between the naval wireless stations, located at Pensacola, Fla., at Key West, at Guantanamo, Cuba, and at San Juan, Porto Rico. It was conclusively demonstrated during the course of the experiments that wireless messages can be much more efficiently and clearly sent and received during the night than during the day. A decision has therefore been reached by the Navy Department to send all of its important messages, whenever possible, at night. During the entire course of the experiments seventy-five per cent. of the messages sent were received without mistake, and errors made in the remaining twenty-five per cent, were very immaterial. It is said at the Navy Department that the United States Navy has now developed a system of wireless telegraphy which is a combination of several systems, which is infinitely superior to anything in use by foreign navies. The results obtained during the past six months, both at sea and on shore, with the Navy wireless apparatus have been very remarkable, messages having been sent and received without mistake at a distance of considerably

over a thousand miles. The experiments conducted during the course of the drydock Dewey across the Atlantic from Chesapeake Bay to Gibraltar added very materially to the knowledge of the Navy Department officials as to the wireless apparatus installed on board vessels of the Navy and at the naval shore stations.

If the Fortifications appropriation bill becomes a law as it now stands \$260,000 will be available for a real as it now stands \$200,000 will be available for a real beginning on the important and long-neglected work of fortifying the Hawaiian Islands. In its present defenseless condition, Hawaii would, in the event of war, be a source of weakness rather than of strength to the United States, but if provided with adequate fortifications it would serve as a powerful factor in the coast defenses of the Pacific seaboard. The military authorities appreciate the need of fortifying Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, and President Roosevelt strongly urges that the work be undertaken without further delay. The inhabitants of the islands are also anxious that those ports be provided with effective defenses, and their feeling is reflected in an article in the Honolulu Advertiser, which says in part: "Aside from the United States there is not a maritime power in the world, owning Hawaii, which would have left it undefended for eight years after such power had acquired title. In the hands of Great Britain, Hawaii would have been another St. Lucia. Japan would have begun to fortify on the day its flag was raised here. If Germany were lucky enough to own Hawaii our promontories would bristle with Krupp guns. The United States has had military possession since the Spanish war and not a single gun has yet been mounted. But for the Navy, this town could not stand off a second-class gunboat. At the same time Hawaii is the military and naval key to the North Pacific and the strategic point where the Pacific coast of the United States must be defended from any naval foe. If war came in this ocean the first thing a hostile power would do is to attack Hawaii.'

General Kuropatkin's last order of the day as commander-in-chief of the 1st Russian army in Manchuria, which is published in the Russky Invalid of March 20, affords some penetrating light as to the causes of the Russian military defeat in the late war. Those causes were in part, says General Kuropatkin, lack of prepara-tion, defective equipment, and the fact that in the earlier stages of the war there were no explosive shells for the mountain artillery. The more important causes, however, he goes on to say, were the low morale of both officers and men, the entire lack of initiative, independence, and enthusiasm, and the supineness of officers at times when they should have been bold and alert. These conditions, the General continues, are attributable to the oppression of bureaucratic rule during the last fifty years, which in the case of the officers drove men of independence from the service, leaving only worthless drones. He congratu-lates the troops on the advent of liberty and hopes for lates the troops on the advent of liberty and nopes are the regeneration of the people. General Kuropatkin gives the entire losses of the first Manchurian army, which averaged a strength of 100,000 men and 2,200 officers, averaged a strength of 100,000 men and 2,200 officers, as 395 officers killed and 1,733 wounded, and 10,435 men killed and 56,350 wounded, and concludes with express-ing the opinion that the army should be so strengthened in time of peace that victory will be certain in time of war.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, who began his military career in Cuba, had no sharper critic during his period of service in that island than the Havana Post, and that journal still condemns the policy which he followed there. The Post, however, as an act of justice, insists that General Wood has been unfairly censured by the "anti-imperialists" newspapers of the United States for his part in the battle with the Moros at Mt. Dajo, and that he did only what any officer should do under similar circumstances. "It is very easy," says the Post, "for the United States papers to attack General Wood from long range, but ninety-nine out of every hundred of the editors attacking him on the Moro matter would have probably done just as Wood did. It is very easy to sit at home and criticise the men at the front, but what would they have done under the circumstances? Would they have refrained from charging up Dajo Hill because the cowardly negroes tried to protect themselves by compelling their women and children to be in the front rank? We believe that every real soldier in this instance would have done just what Wood did. Let us hope that Americans who sit still at home and let another do the fighting will stop their unjust criticism."

Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has taken a step to prevent the misuse of the Navy uniform which deserves the heartiest commendation. It appears in an order which prohibits the wearing of the uniform or parts thereof within the limits of the yard by civilian employees or by visitors not connected with the Service. It seems that civilians employed in the Norfolk yard have been obtaining pea jackets issued to enlisted men and wearing them while at work, but Admiral Harrington's order gives notice that all such garments must be left at the gate with the watchmen. This proceeding means that while there is no law to prevent the wearing of the uniform, by those not entitled to do so, in public places subject to the civil authorities, the practice will not be tolerated in a yard which is under naval control. Admiral Harrington's action will command general approval.

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Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Chief of the Phillppine Constabulary, delivered an address on the Philippines before the Chamber of Commerce of Lexington, Ky., on the evening of March 23, in which he gave an exceptionally clear and interesting account of the progre the American enterprise in the Far East, General Allen, is in the United States on leave, spent six years in the Philippines without once returning to this country, and his services, both with the Army and the Constabulary have been exceedingly valuable. His knowledge of Fili pino character, conditions, tendencies and needs is not surpassed by that of any other American citizen, and for that reason his views as to the situation in the islands are of special importance. He assured his hearers that the battle with the Moros at Mt. Dajo was entirely creditable to the Army, that the American troops wh part in it were no more disposed to brutality than were the ladies and gentlemen whom he was addressing, and that an indecisive result would have encouraged the fanatics to further lawlessness and crime. As for the gen-eral situation in the islands, General Allen considers it hopeful. Education and agriculture are making substantial headway, but mining and manufacturing enterprises need further encouragement. Unsettled conditions in the Philippines, unusual prosperity in this country, and timidity of American capital have been obstacles of a proper investigation of the real wealth of the islands. The present imports and exports give no true indication of the latent resources of the Philippines. In reply to the tion, "Do the Philippines pay?" General Allen said: a single-handed competition between sentiment or philanthropy on one side and commerce on the other, there can be no question as to the outcome. The contention that the investment of American capital in the islands would strengthen the bonds now holding the Philippines has been as freely discussed by the Filipinos as here.

Major John M. Banister, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who had three years of service in the Philippines, declares as a result of his experience that diseases of the intestinal canal are the bane of American troops serving in the islands. He notes in an article on this general subject, which appears in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, that during 1902 and 1903 there were for the Pacific Islands 26,558 admissions from this cause alone with 239 deaths. This high degree of noneffectiveness has persisted in spite of efforts to place the hygiene of our troops in the best possible condition, but nevertheless we can derive decided encouragement from comparing the lessened admission and death rates of 1902 with the similar ratios of the preceding year. Thus in 1902 the admission rate per 1,000 was 495.02, with a death ratio of 4.92, while in 1903 both ratios had fallen to 330.11 for admission and 2.21 for deaths. planation of this encouraging improvement in both ratios during 1903 over those of 1902," says Major Banister, 'must be sought in the improved sanitary conditions surrounding the troops in 1903, as compared with former years, which markedly lessened the admission rate, and in the fact that the medical officers serving in the Philippines have thoroughly realized the uselessness of holding for treatment in the tropics relapsing cases of dysentery, and dysenteric patients who fail to exhibit signs of improvement under the most efficient treatment. By transferring such cases to the United States before it is too late the death ratio has been reduced as indicated."

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps. Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Columbia, continues to issue occasional bulletins comparing the temperature at certain points in Alaska on certain with the temperature at certain points in the United States on the same days, and one of these bulletins, re-cording temperatures on February 5, makes a particularly interesting showing. It appears, for instance, that on the date named, the temperature at Salchia and Summit, Alaska, was identical with that at Memphis, Tenn., and Flagstaff, Arizona. The temperature at McCarthy and Della, Alaska, was the same as at Little Rock, Ark, At Fort Egbert and Eagle, both on the Yukon river, up toward the Arctic circle, it was exactly the same as at Santa Fe, N.M. The weather at Central City and Workmans, in Alaska, was as mild as at Buffalo, N.Y., and Dodge City, Kan., and it was the same at Copper Center, Alaska, as at Omaha, Neb. The coldest weather reported at any point in Alaska on the day named was at Ketchumstock, where the temperature the same as at Fort Brady, Mich. As we have already sted, the publication of these comparative bulletins by Major Glassford is calculated to be of great value to Alaska, in that they tend to show that so far as climatic conditions are concerned that territory is no less enduras a place of residence than our Northern Eastern States.

Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., in the course of a recent statement to the House Committee on Naval Affairs regarding the relative advantages of Cavite and Olongapo as the sites for the proposed naval station in the Philippines, pointed out the difficulty of the labor problem as it exists in the Philippines. The Filipinos, he remarked, will follow the flag, no matter where the Government goes to establish the naval base. "The labor question in the Philippines," he continued, "is rather a big one, One of the most serious drawbacks that confronts the residents of that part of the world is the lack of protection of lives and property. There is a very large element of lawless

people, ladrones, who will make a descent on villages and steal everything they can get a hold of. Wherever the Government has established a military post, towns spring up like mushrooms in a night. At a place called Moron, a short distance below Subig Bay, we established a post of eighty marines, and in less than six months there were 2,500 people in that place. I went down there to look at it and the houses were all new and had just been built. They were quite respectable little houses in the nature of shacks. Respectable houses for those people. Agriculture seems to obtain wherever protection is afforded to those employed in it."

Dr. John A. Wyeth, an eminent New York physician of Southern ancestry, publishes a letter in the New Sun strongly rebuking those Southern members of Congress who are using the recent battle in the Island of Jolo as the pretext for another campaign of slander who are using the recent battle in the Island of against the Army. "The undignified and senseless efforts at sensationalism on the part of men who are classed as leaders in Southern politics," says Doctor Wyeth, "should not be construed as representative of Southern sentiment and opinion. The Moros in the late fight were savages and fanatics, fighting to the death with the brute courage of the tiger which despairs of escape. Our men, like true soldiers, were fighting under orders, and they had a human right to defend themselves, even if in the act of deit became necessary to sacrifice the lives of women or children used for defense by these heartless outlaws. They deserved no more consideration than did Captain Jack and his band of Modocs, who in the lava beds of California and Oregon were guilty of the bloody ery, under a flag of truce, of murdering General Canby and his staff, and who for a long time defied the authority and the Army of the United States from their almost impregnable fastness. These Modoc savages, like the Moros, sacrificed their offspring at that time in somewhat the same fashion."

Chief Constructor Capps, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, believes that the Navy Department would not grieve at all if Congress should enact a law entirely prohibiting private work from being done at Government shipyards. All money received from such work, over and above actual expenses, is turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This subject came up during a recent hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in the course of which the Chief Con structor said: "It is undoubtedly of advantage to the owners of merchant ships to permit them to repair their vessels at Government yards, and results in some profit to the Government, so that it would seem to be to the interest of the country at large for the Department to continue to exercise its discretion in such matters. Government docks are not allowed to be used if private docks of sufficient capacity are available in the vicinity. After the Department grants authority to dock the vessel and make such minor repairs as may be permitted, the navy yard authorities estimate as to the total cost of the dock ing and other work, and the amount so estimated is deposited by the private individual concerned with the paymaster of the navy yard before any work is under-taken."

As noted elsewhere in this issue, it has been definitely decided that there will be no contest for the Palma Trophy, although the N.R.A. of America had hoped that the broad-minded invitation of the Dominion Rifle Associa-tion of Canada to shoot the match on their range at Ottawa would be accepted by the British riflemen. But re-cent correspondence had between Lord Cheylesmore, of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, and General Spencer, president of the N.R.A. of America, determines the matter for this year. The Canadian association were desirous of having the match, and even willing to consider the possibility of a match without the English participating, but the N.R.A. of America at a recent meeting decided that, unless a British team entered, it would not be wise to have the match at all this year. It is hoped that by 1907 some arrangement may be made by which a good sportsmanlike shoot may be held, the British participating. The best of feeling has been evinced in the correspondence between General Spencer and Lord Cheylesmore and Colonel Tilton, and they are confident that matters may be adjusted so that in 1907 the Palma Trophy contest may be revived with the best of feeling prevailing.

That Senatorial knowledge, like Senatorial courtesy, has its limitations was shown in the course of the recent Senate debate on the Fortifications appropriation bill. Speaking of the item for defensive works at Subig Bay in the Philippines, Senator Lodge remarked that the floating drydock Dewey, now en route, would be located at that point. Senator Spooner asked where the Dewey was built. Senator Perkins replied that it was built at some point on the Atlantic coast which, of course, was correct, though not entirely definite, whereupon Senator Lodge volunteered the information that the dock was constructed at the League Island Navy Yard, "which is quite near Philadelphia." Several other Senators made guesses as to where the Dewey was built, but none got any nearer the fact than those already quoted. Evidently they never heard of Sparrow's Point, Md., though we venture to hope that in passing upon the important question of sites for great and costly works of national defense they may be guided by some rather more definite

information as to locations, conditions, etc., than they possess with regard to the building of the Dewey.

Speaking of the excellent paper on "Why Togo Won," Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. U.S.N., and republished in these columns from the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute," the British Navy League Journal remarks that the German Navy is now giving the closest attention to battle tactics and constantly working on war problems "In England," our contemporary adds, "there is, unfortunately, no theory to assist the officer. Nothing of any value has been written on the subject since the late Admiral H. J. May's most instructive articles which appeared in the Journal of the United Service Institution nearly ten years ago. It is an extraordinary fact that the British navy has still no technical and professional as the German Marine Run Austrian Mittheilungen des Seewesens, the Italian Rivista Marittima, and the American periodical quoted. That is not an altogether satisfactory sign."

Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, chaplain of Governors Island, has issued a circular containing some interesting information as to objects which have been suggested as suitable memorial gifts to the new post chapel now in course of erection on the island. Chaplain Smith also remarks that there may be some who have flags of historical value who would be glad to deposit them in the chapel, either temporarily or permanently, where they will be seen by all visitors to Governors Island. It is proposed to mark all such with a tablet on the wall below the colors giving data of history and service. We do not doubt that among the many Army officers who have at some time been stationed on Governors Island there are many who have flags of historical interest which they will be glad to place in the new chapel to the erection and adorn which Chaplain Smith has devoted so much unselfish effort. It should be possible, indeed, to assemble there a collection of flags which, because of their associations, will give the new house of worship the character of a shrine of American valor.

Capt. Thomas M. Moody, Pay Dept., U.S.A., who went in person to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 20, and cashed the "finals" of the large number of outgoing soldiers, thus set an example which the Service would like to have followed in all cases where it can be without inconvenience to the Pay Department. Hitherto the troops stationed at Fort Oglethorpe have been obliged to have their accounts cashed by local brokers or loan agents who have charged anywhere from three to ten per cent. for the accommodation, but if it were ordered by the Pay Department that troops as conveniently near to Department headquarters as Fort Oglethorpe is to Atlanta should be paid directly by pay officers they would be protected against much petty extortion and serious inconvenience.

Noticing the report on our inadequate coast defenses recently published here, the Oregonian of Portland says: "Lamentably weak is the Artillery district of the Columbia River, which comprises two companies at Fort Stevens, one company at Fort Columbia and a detachment at Fort Canby. The number of officers required for one relief is sixty-seven, while the number stationed is only nine; men required, 1,446; men stationed, 286. And yet the mouth of the Columbia differs little in inadequacy of men from other fortified harbors on either shore of the continent."

President Roosevelt is so favorably impressed with the bill to punish hazing at the Naval Academy prepared by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Afairs and published in these columns last week, that he has sent the following note to the chairman of the sub-committee, Representative Vreeland, of New York: "My Dear Mr. Vreeland: Let me express through you to all five members of your sub-committee my admiration for the excellent report you have made on hazing. It is a first-class document and ought to be controlling in the matter."

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco, Cal., March 26, for Manila, P.I., with the following military passengers: Lieut. Colonel West, 7th Cav.; Captains Purdy, 1st Inf.; Powers, 13th Inf.; Lieutenants Huggins, asst. surg.; Edwards, 4th; Nelson, 3d; Lee, 7th Cav.; Longanecker, 2d; Whitener and Boswell, 8th; Barlow, 13th; Rucker, 16th Inf.; Contract Surgeon Mount: Army nurses, female, two; Hospital Corps, six; Signal Corps, ten; casuals, seventeen.

"The Adjutant's Manual," by Capt. Courtland Nixon, U.S.A., published by John Wiley & Sons, New York, which we noticed at the time of its publication, has proved a valuable aid to adjutants, both in the Regular Service and in the militia. As the author says, the book simply attempts "to define correctly the duties of the adjutant in what he is called upon to do personally, frequently and at times hurriedly."

A correspondent writes that he has a complete file of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the past two years that he is willing to give any club, individual or organization desiring to pay transportation charges. Applications sent to the office will be forwarded to our correspondent. hed

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ELIMINATION AND ARTILLERY INCREASE.

The Army will be greatly interested in the hearing of Secretary of War Taft before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 24. The Secretary devoted several hours in explaining the bill for the reorganization of the Artillery and the so-called Elimination bill, which of the Artillery and the so-called Elimination bill, which he advised be materially amended in accordance with a recommendation made to him by General Crozier. The Secretary was accompanied by Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, General Crozier, Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery; Major Francis J. Kernan, of the General Staff, and Capt. Peyton C. March, of the General Staff. With regard to the Elimination bill Secretary Taft said in his introductory remarks before the committee that the War Department was anticipating a function, which will soon become intelegable—which is situation which will soon become intolerable—which is not now but in the near future will become intolerable when the Army will have what is known to military officers as "a hump" with respect to promotions. Secretary Taft said that it seemed to him that the Elimination bill, or a modification of it, which has been introduced, may gradually and properly increase the efficiency of the Army, and at the same time gradually rid it, and in a proper way, of those officers who are least efficient.

But the bill which presses most is the Artillery bill," Secretary said. "Of course, I know that the comthe Secretary said. mittee is familiar with the extent to which appropriations have been voted, and work done in the matter of coast have been voted, and work done in the matter of coast defenses of this country. The coast defenses have not been completed by a good deal, according to the plan of the so-called Endicott Board." He then explained what had been done in the way of providing the country with adequate defenses and what had yet to be done. He called the attention of the committee to the absolute necessition of the committee to the absolute nece adequate defenses and what had yet to be done. He called the attention of the committee to the absolute necessity of increasing the strength of the Coast Artillery about 5,000 men in order to keep the guns and other equipment in proper shape. "Another difficulty about the Artillery is the fact that we have united in one corps two branches of the Army Service that under modern conditions," the Secretary said, "under the lessons of modern warfare, are as distinct as Cavalry and Infantry. I refer to the Field Artillery and the Coast Artillery. In the Russian and Japanese war one of the great features of the campaign was the massing of batteries into regiments and brigades for the purpose of driving troops out of entrenchments, and co-operating even more, very much more, with the infantry, than they have ever done before. It was not an uncommon thing, as I am advised, in the Japanese war for brigades of field artillery massed on one point, fired by men who saw no mark, but who were directed by the colonel or the General in charge of the tactical combination how to aim their guns in order that the explosives which were sent from those guns should land at a point, as I say, entirely beyond the vision of the retired and brigade formation of the field artillery most inportant. This bill provides in the first place for an increase of officers, 296 of all grades and in the Field Artillery 998 men, in the Coast Artillery 4,994 men, or a total of 5,992, making in all an increase of about 6,000 enlisted men. "The original bill contained a somewhat complicated and specific provision in relation to promotions by which these promotions shall take place twenty per cent. in each year and by which the promotions are to be distributed through five years. I have drafted an amendment which I think would be better to give them the promotions at once, and then divide them and let the branches thereafter take care of themselves in the matter of promotions, exactly as the Infantry does and the Cavalry. There is a provision in the bill w ity of increasing the strength of the Coast Artillery about

Now as to the total increase of cost. Under the riginal bill, if the promotions did not take place all in the year, it would be \$2,145,828. If under the bill proposed by me, or with the amendment that I have sugsted, by which the promotions should take place at once, and then the two branches should be divided at once the arease would be \$2,629,638 in the Military Establishment."

merease would be \$2,029,638 in the Military Establishment."

Secretary Taft then replied to questions asked him by the committee as to the disposition of the present Coast Artillery forces. A good deal of what he had to say as to the condition of the fortifications and what was seeded to complete the work was set forth very fully in the Report of the Taft Board on coast defenses, which was recently published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Senator Heminway called attention to the fact that there are now 14,000 men in the Coast Artillery, which he said allows more than 500 men for each important point. He thought that there was no city unless it was the city of New York where five hundred men cannot keep our guns in running order and well oiled. Secretary Taft disagreed with the Senator and said: "I think if there was a war on, you would think five hundred men a very small number for the batteries that protect Boston or Portland or New York or San Francisco or any of the large cities."

rge cities."

Senator Pettus, a member of the committee, asked if it build not to some extent obviate the difficulties if a law as passed to reduce the Cavalry, authorizing the Secrety of War to reduce the Cavalry and enlarge the Artily to that extent. In reply to this question, Secretary of the said.

aft said:

"That would be one method, and it was a method that thought practical until I submitted the matter to the thought practical until I submitted the matter to the entlemen in charge of the Bureaus in the War Department and the General Staff. It is true that the number men in the Cavalry to-day, considering the Army as an emy to be used in the field, and largely in excess of the proportion that a force of cavalry ought to have a mobile army; but the reason for that is that this may that we now have is nothing but a skeleton army, is for the purpose of, in an emergency, making an effective army, and the plan adopted was to keep large, a proportion to what would be practical as a field force, hose branches of that army that it would be most diffi-

cult promptly to train for immediate action. A cavalry force it takes easily a year or a year and a half, indeed, many authorities say two years, to get into such training as to make it an effective military force."

There was considerable discussion in the committee

force it takes easily a year or a year and a half, indeed, many authorities say two years, to get into such training as to make it an effective military force."

There was considerable discussion in the committee about artillery target practice and other matters which are generally known to officers of the Army, but which had to be explained to the members of the committee. There was a disposition on the part of the committee to favor the bill, but some of the members were anxious to obtain detailed information which they said they desired to use in any arguments which might be made on the floor of the Senate in support of the measure. Secretary Taft explained in detail the amended Artillery bill which we publish in the column following. He called attention to the fact that under the present condition an officer of the Field Artillery was forced to go down with the Coast Artillery and cram up in special subjects before taking his examination for promotion and vice versa. Of course, this would be made unnecessary if the Field and Coast Artillery were separated. Before beginning his discussion of the elimination bill before the committee Secretary Taft made the following statement:

"There is another thing I would like to say before I come to the elimination bill, and that is about the medical bill. I observe that some gentlemen are troubled lest that bill had its origin with the General Staff, and received some in for some criticism. I beg to say that that bill, while it was submitted to the General Staff and received some untilation as the Chief of the Medical Bureau thinks, from the General Staff, did not have its origin with the General Staff and is not a part of this conspiracy to increase the Army, of which I am the head. The truth is that the Medical Corps of the Army is not at all in a satisfactory condition. It is a temporary arrangement that ought to be made permanent, in accordance with the terms of this bill."

The Secretary of War then turned his attention to Senate Bill 3025, commonly known as the E

"Under the law of 1890 there was a provision introduced by which the examinations were required for promotion from one grade to the other, of second lieutenants, first lieutenants and captains. Examinations were not required above that tank. It was hoped, I have no doubt, the control of the

tenants, the necessary additional vacancies to bring the average in each grade in each arm up to the percentages above named, shall be created as hereinafter provided.

in each grade in each arm up to the percentages above named, shall be created as hereinafter provided.

The Secretary then called attention to the fact that this amendment to Section 2, which was proposed by General Crozier, was favored by him. He explained this section by the use of a curve prepared by General Crozier. He said:

"Under the Crozier bill, if you take the highest age as the one at which retirements are effected, the increase to the retired list per year would be \$1,303,464. If, how ever, you took the lowest, it would be \$301,000 only, or an average of about \$750,000 a year. That assumes, however, that you would follow the rule of two and one-half per cent. of pay per year. There are other rules that I think might be fairer, rules which diminish the proportion of retired pay, but less for the older officers."

#### OPERATION OF ELIMINATION MEASURES.

A comparative table has been prepared by the War Department showing the relative age at promotion to the various grades in the Army as they exist under the present law, as they would exist under the General Staff Elimination Bill and as they would exist under the Elimination bill of General Crozier. This table also shows for the existing law and the two bills under consideration the percentage of officers in each grade promoted yearly to the next higher grade; the average age sideration the percentage of officers in each grade promoted yearly to the next higher grade; the average age at retirement in each grade; the ultimate composition of the retired list, and the probable increased cost of the military establishment. In every respect, the bill of General Crozier, which Secretary Taft favors to the exclusion of the General Staff bill, is less drastic in its effect than the latter, and while affording a material and adequate relief to the Army as the great merit of being far less costly and therefore stands a much better chance of passage by Congress. The table shows that under existing law the average age at promotion to the various grades of the line of the Army are: First lieutenant, 32.085; captain, 42.478; major, 56.017; lieutenant colonel, 60.273, and colonel, 61.910. It appears from the statistical table that under the General Staff Elimination Bill the average ages at promotion to the various grades of the line would be: First lieutenant, 28.44; captain, 34.4; major, 42.72; lieutenant colonel, 45.70; colonel, 49.57, and general, 53.15. The average promotion ages for the Crozier bill, which is favored by Secretary Taft, follows: First lieutenant, 28.25; captain, 34.0; major, 41.0; lieutenant colonel, 50.0; colonel, 54.0, and general, 60.0 The percentage of officers in each grade promoted yearly to next higher grade under existing law is shown to be as follows: First lieutenant, 9.05; second lieutenant, 10.55; captain, 6.48; major, 21.95, and lieutenant, 10.55; captain, 6.48; major, 21.95, and lieutenant, 12.50; contain, 6.48; major, 21.95, and lieutenant, 12.50; captain, 6.48; major, 21.95, and lieutenant colonel, 58.7. Under the General Staff bill: First lieutenant colonel, 15.41.

Another interesting table is one showing the number of officers under the present law and

Under the Crozier bill: First lieutenant, 11.75; second lieutenant, 18.59; captain, 4.57; major, 9.14, and lieutenant colonel, 15.41.

Another interesting table is one showing the number of officers under the present law and the General Staff and Crozier bills, who would be eliminated annually in each grade: Present law: Chaplain and major, 1.15615; colonels of the line, 38.54; brigadier generals, 10.9; major generals, 3.174, and lieutenant general, 4.540. Under the General Staff bill: First lieutenant, 20.82; captain, 24.86; major, 63.03; lieutenant colonel, —; colonel, 19.037; brigadier general, 1.861; major general, 544, and lieutenant general, 9.77. Under the Crozier bill: First lieutenant, 46.8; captain, 49.31; major, 18.19; lieutenant colonel, 8.20; colonel, 4.622; brigadier general, 5.5344; major general, 1.6142, and lieutenant general, 2306. The average age at retirement in the various grades is also shown. Of course this age is now sixty-four years for the grade of colonel. Under the General Staff bill it would be as follows for the grades: First lieutenant, 34.4 years; captain, 42.72; major, 45.70; lieutenant colonel, —; colonel, 53.15, and general, 64. Under the Crozier bill it would be for the various grades: First lieutenant, 34. years; captain, 44; major, 50: lieutenant colonel, 54; colonel, 60, and general, 64. The ultimate composition of the retired list is shown as follows: General Staff bill: Lieutenant, 658.64; captain, 640.86; major, 1495.01; lieutenant colonel, —; colonel, 367.49; brigadier general, 22.221; major general, 64.82, and lieutenant general, 926. Crozier bill: Lieutenant, 1493.89; captain, 1227.7; major, 378.46; lieutenant colonel, 148.90; colonel, 66.32; brigadier general, 66.0672; major general, 19.2696; lieutenant general, 27.528. The total cost for the retired list under existing law is \$2,742,982.88, and of the active list, \$8,980,803.33, making a total cost for the retired list under the General Staff bill would be \$4,572,901.91, and of the active list, \$8,887,968.01, makin

#### THE NEW ARTILLERY BILL.

THE NEW ARTILLERY BILL.

H.R. 17347, Mr. Hull.—To reorganize and to increase the efficiency of the artillery of the United States Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That the artillery of the United States Army shall consist of the Chief of Artillery, the coast artillery, and the field artillery. The coast artillery and the field artillery shall be organized as hereinafter specified, and the artillery shall belong to the line of the Army: Provided, That on and after July 1, 1908, the Chief of Artillery shall cease to exercise supervision over the field artillery and shall thereafter be designated as the Chief of Coast Artillery.

Sec. 2. That the Chief of Artillery or Chief of Coast Artillery

as the Chief of Coast Artillery.

See. 2. That the Chief of Artillery or Chief of Coast Artillery shall be an additional member of the General Staff Corps, and his other duties shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of the Chief of Artillery tor Chief of Coast Artillery the President may appoint to such vacancy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer selected from the coast artillery, who shall serve for a period of four years, unless reappointed for further periods of four years; and any officer who shall hereafter serve as Chief of Artillery or Chief of Coast Artillery shall, when retired, be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances authorized by law for a brigadier general on the retired list. The position vacated by an officer appointed Chief of Artillery on Chief of Coast Artillery shall be filled by promotion in that arm according to existing law, but the officer thus appointed shall continue in the same lineal position in his arm which he would have held if he had not been so appointed, and shall be an additional number in the grade from which he was appointed or to which he may be promoted: Provided, That there shall not be at any time in the coast artillery more than one additional officer by reason of the appointment of a Chief of Artil-

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lery or Chief of Coast Artillery and the relief of an officer from such duty.

Sec. 3. That the coast artillery is the artillery charged with the care and use of the fixed and movable elements of land and coast fortifications, including the submarine mine and torpedo deforace.

coast rorifleations, including the submarine mine and torpedo fedenaes.

That the field artillery is the artillery which accomposition army in the field, and includes light artillery, normal control of the control of

We publish elsewhere in this issue a General Order is sued from the Department of Mindanao by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, publishing the names of officers and men who distinguished themselves in action and otherwise in this department. The incidents which are briefly noted go to show some of the experiences our forces have to meet in the far away islands and the bravery, coolness and judgment characteristic of our officers and men.

#### ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSESSMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

For every member of the Army Mutual Aid Association who dies \$3,000 is paid out from the funds of the association. Some one must pay in that \$3,000. If the officer who has died has not paid in that much, the difference between what he has paid and \$3,000 must be made up by the surviving members. This would be true if each member paid two dollars upon the death of any member, but during the early experience of the association of course many of the members would die before they could pay their \$3,000.

Every member should pay, during his life time, an average of \$3,000. It is unreasonable to expect to get Every member should pay, during his life time, an average of \$3,000. It is unreasonable to expect to get something for nothing. The Army Mutual Aid Association should not be considered as a money making scheme. It is unreasonable to expect the surviving members to pay, during their normal expectation of life, more than their just amount, \$3,000, and yet that is what we will all have to do soon, under the present rates, to make up for the deceased members who have paid less than the full amount that their heirs received. I have not the data at hand, but I am quite certain that not a single member of our association has paid anything like \$3,000. The inadequacy of the rates under which the association started will readily be seen when we consider that with fifteen assessments per year, of two dollars each (not allowing for interest, which could not accrue if the money were immediately paid out, as it was), a member would have to pay continuously for one hundred years to accumulate his \$3,000.

The only reason why insurance in the A.M.A.A. should be expected to be cheaper than the regular life companies is that we have no high salaried officials and no agents, do not advertise, and consequently the expenses of operation are comparatively low. On the other hand, the enormous business of the large companies allows large expenses at a small cost per member, while the small size of our association makes the pro rata cost of operation more than if we had more members. The cost for death claims cannot possibly be less than that of the large companies, taking a long series of years, and would probably much greater in the large companies, and the rate of interest which they can obtain on their investments is larger than ours.

The assessment rates should be so computed, in accordance with the tables of expectation of life that by

ably much greater in the large companies, and the rate of interest which they can obtain on their investments is larger than ours.

The assessment rates should be so computed, in accordance with the tables of expectation of life that by the time an officer reaches the limit of his "expectancy" for his age at joining, he should have paid in, allowing a reasonable rate of interest on his payments, exactly, \$3,000. It is thought that the interest on the funds on hand would more than pay the cost of operation. Such, I understand, is the basis upon which the new rates have been computed. The heirs of an officer who died before reaching the limit of his expectancy would therefore be somewhat ahead, pecuniarily, while the officer who lived beyond it would have to pay more than \$3,000. There are very few of us, I believe, who would not be willing to pay something more for the privilege of a longer life. I believe the present system is inadequate and unjust, and that if the older members understand that they are now not paying their due share, and cannot do so, unless they live much longer, all of them, than can reasonably be expected, and that they are expecting the younger members of the association to make up their deficiences, they will have no doubt as to the justice of the rates now proposed.

Especially should the younger members, who will have

memoers of the target members will have no doubt as to the justice of the rates now proposed.

Especially should the younger members, who will have to make up this deficiency for all the former decedents, and all the present older members who are not paying their due amount, use every proper means in their power to effect an early adoption of just rates, and put an end to the deficiency which is constantly accumulating under the present system.

If any of the members who are now complaining of the increased rates have paid more than their \$3,000, or if there is any prospect of their doing so within the period of their normal expectation of living, they may then have some just ground of complaint. Because other officers have died without paying their just amount is not a good argument for a continuance of the system.

John K. Cree, Capt., Art. Corps.

John K. Cree, Capt., Art. Corps.

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I write to express my hearty agreement with the letter of Lieut. Col. O. E. Wood, Mil. Secy., concerning the Army Mutual Aid Association, published in the Journal of March 17. Our aim should be to keep to our first purpose, and have the Association one of simple assessment for payments for deaths, not to develop into a "scientific" insurance company. The bonds in the Army are, at least they always were, much stronger than in other mutual insurance associations. As Colonel Wood well says, the reasons causing failure in other mutual associations should be entirely wanting in ours. Unless the Army has greatly changed, assessments would be as promptly paid in the future as in the past.

The proposed new constitution is an injustice to the older members. It is well described in another letter in the same issue of the Journal by an advocate of the change as follows: "For the older men of long membership in the association making the best of a hard situation is all that the circumstances of the case will allow."

I am unwilling to think that the younger men will refuse to keep up the association on the assessment plan, and will commit the injustice that would be done by the adoption of the new constitution. I trust there may be a heavy majority of Nos when the vote takes place.

J. H. Bradford, Col., U.S.A., Retired.

The following letter has been addressed to Major Guy L. Edie, U.S.A.: "Presidio of Monterey, Cal., March 10, 1906: I referred a copy of the proposed new constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association to my father, Mr. M. C. Hirsch, who has had much experience in life insurance matters, and is an expert on the subject. I did this in order that I might have the benefit of his advice in deciding how to cast my vote. The following is his reply: 'After careful consideration of the new constitution proposed by the committee of the Army Mutual Aid Association, I come to the conclusion that the adoption of the proposed change is the only and true solution of how to keep your association as a permanent institution. Any change in the proposed schedule would not carry out the intention which is to place your association on a perpetual footing, but would only make, as it were, a shifting machine; and such a one as would and must stop some day very suddenly. I advise you to vote in favor of it. Should the proposed change fail to be adopted then the younger members, say those under forty-five, had better stop paying any longer and join other insurance companies which provide for the necessary reserve, the only guarantee for those who live L. Edie, U.S.A.: "Presidio of Monterey, Cal., March 10,

longest. It is undoubtedly hard on the older members, but it is the only fair and square deal from this day on. Let them remember that whatever they have paid so far has gone to the families of those who were unfortunate enough to die; and moreover, they have been protected all these years. Let them start anew by the adoption of the proposed new constitution and have the satisfaction of being sure that their families will get the promised amounts, whether they die soon or live long.'

"H. J. Hirsch."

Through the columns of your JOURNAL, if you will kindly permit, I desire to call the attention of the n

Through the columns of your Journal, if you will kindly permit, I desire to call the attention of the members of the Army Mutual Aid Association to the petition, numerously signed, recently addressed to the president of the association, requesting "a postponement of the vote on the new constitution, now proposed to be taken on April 17, 1906." The reasons given therefor should commend themselves to all members of the association, as, it is believed, nothing will be lost by following the suggestions, but much gained thereby, especially in view of the contemplated action by the present Congress touching the management of old line life insurance companies doing business in the District of Columbia, perhaps including our association in its scope. As this intended legislation is not likely of enactment until after our annual meeting of the 17th proximo, for this reason, as well as on account of those expressed by the memorialists above alluded to, a postponement until next fall of a vote on the proposed constitution seems highly advisable.

It is well known that the officials of old line insurance companies antagonize fraternal ones. As self-interest may be the inspiring motive for this, advice from such sources is open to the suspicion of a biased understanding. When an actuary employed some ten years ago by the Army Mutual Aid Association and who then gave his "unqualified approval" to the constitution of our association, which has been in successful operation from that time to date, now strongly disapproves that organic act, his competency to sit in fair and expert judgment over our affairs may well be questioned. Verily, his position in the premises is decidedly "unique."

A marked distinction exists between fraternal societies in civil life and the Army Mutual Aid Association. It may happen—probably often does—that a member of the former, if long physically disabled, finds, when restored to soundness, his position filled, and his wage or salary gone. Because of this, he is unable to meet premiums or assessments

### WHO RECRUITED THE FIRST MISSOURI?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: In your edition of March 10 wherein you recite the services of Gen. John M. Schofield, appears the following "It was he who recruited the 1st Infantry, Mis

"It was he who recruited the 1st Infantry, Missouri Voiunteers, and was appointed major in April, 1861."

The fact is that the 1st Missouri Volunteers were recruited by Hon, Frank P. Blair, then member of Congress from St. Louis, aided by such influential citizens as Geo. L. Andrews (now brigadier general. U.S.A., retired), John S. Cavender, Theodore Yates, Madison Miller, Chas. Anderson, Patrick E. Burke, George Harry Stone, Robert B. Beck, John McFall and other ex-National Guard officers. On April 21, 1861, the regiment was ready to be mustered into the service of the United States under the first call of the President, but Gen. W. S. Harney would not permit their admission to the St. Louis Arsenal, then commanded by Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, although the latter was very anxious to have the regiment admitted to the arsenal.

On that day—Sunday—Captain Lyon wrote Colonel Blair, saying: "I forgot in writing to you by Captain Collamer to mention that I have authentic information that Lieut. John M. Schofield, 1st Art., who has for some time past been on leave of absence in St. Louis, has received orders from Washington to muster Volunteers into the Service. It would be well for some of your people to see and consult him at once. Something should be done; if possible, to-day."

Lieutenant Schofield was found by Colonel Blair's messenger at church and induced to visit the arsenal, and he and Lieut. Rufus Saxton called on Colonel Blair with a note from Captain Lyon in which the latter informed Colonel Blair that Schofield had no authority to arm and equip the men after enrolment. Blair and Schofield thereupon called upon General Harney asking him to authorize the arming and equipment of the men, but Harney still refused, of which fact Captain Lyon was advised by Colonel Blair. The company officers must be admitted quietly beforehand at the main gate on Carondelet avenue and be prepared to arm and equip them. I suppose he has this authority, though if not, I must see them armed at any rate. The company officers must be

Rufus Saxton, and the rebel camp, same and captured.

DAVID MURPHY, Pres't. 1st Mo. Vol. Ass'n. St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1906.

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Announcement is made at the Navy Department that a competitive examination will be held at Washington Navy Yard, beginning June 11, 1906, to fill twelve vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster in the Navy and complete the authorized strength of the Pay Corps. Written applications will be received by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy up to and including May 1, when all apparently eligible candidates will be designated to go before the board, which will examine them on their individual merits alone—no influence being needed to secure such designation, and no conditions being required, except that the candidate be at least twenty-one and not yet twenty-six years old; of absolutely sound physique (at least five feet six inches tall); and that letters of recommendation accompanying his application show a clean and creditable record to date, and indicate aptitude for the naval service. The examination, while thorough, will be for the most part, elementary and entirely practical, being aimed to determine whether the candidate is sufficiently well educated and otherwise qualified to receive a commission, and for the purpose of showing what the candidates know by education and reading and not what is acquired for the purpose of passing the examination. An assistant paymaster has the rank of ensign, which corresponds in grade and pay to a second lieutenant in the Army; the pay of an assistant paymaster being \$1,540 per annum at sea or \$1,309 per annum and quarters or commutation therefor at \$24 per month while on shore duty. Promotions in the Pay Corps are made exactly as in other branches of the Navy—that is, by seniority and length of service. The highest grade of the Pay Corps is pay director, with the rank of captain, with pay at \$4,500, plus allowances. The duties of the Naval Pay Corps correspond in general to those performed in the Army by paymasters, quartermasters and commissary officers. One officer in the Pay Corps is always on duty plies and Accounts. This officer is chosen from the seniors of his cor

The United States floating drydock Dewey communicated by wireless telegraph with the station at Gibraltar, Spain, March 24. The Dewey was then ninety miles off port. She reported all well. The tug Potomac, one of the Dewey's convoy, arrived at Gibraltar March 24 from Las Palmas, Canary Islands. Her commander said that the knowledge gained by the earlier experiences has enabled the American officers to avoid the difficulties previously encountered, and the towing is proceeding smoothly. The Dewey passed Gibraltar at five minutes to eleven o'clock a.m., March 25. The Potomac left Gibraltar at neon March 26 to rejoin the Dewey. The commander of the Potomac received a wireless message March 25, giving the position of the dock at nine p.m. as latitude 36 deg. 3 min, North and longitude 5 deg. 20 min. (about thirty miles east of Gibraltar). The weather was bad and the vessels were only making three knots per hour. The matter of sending a new towing machine to the expedition is still under consideration by the Navy Department. It now seems that it will not be necessary to furnish another machine. The trip from Las Palmas to Gibraltar, seven hundred miles, was made in seven days, a rate of a hundred miles a day, as good as has been done at any time. Unless Commander Hosley, commanding the towing fleet, makes a request for a new towing machine, it is unlikely that the Navy Department will order that one be purchased. The firm at Providence, R. I., which made the machine now in use has another on its hands which may be purchased and shipped to Commander Hosley at any moment.

Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, and Governor James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, on the afternoon of March 24, unveiled the monument in the Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss., erected by the State of Pennsylvania in memory of her troops that Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss., erected by General Grant in 1863. The scene was an inspiring one, with the surrounding hills and knolls black with thousands of people to witness the ceremonies, headed by the two Governors and their staffs, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commander-in-chief United Confederate Veterans, members of the National Park Commission, and the Pennsylvania commissioners, with a regiment of Mississippi troops under the personal command of Adjutant General Fridge, acting as an escort. Although somewhat long, the program was interesting throughout, one of the prettiest features of which was the singing of patriotic songs by 400 school children, each of whom carried a miniature American flag. The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, the exercises being concluded with the benediction by Rev. Benjamin Albright, of Durrell's Battery. At the Walnut Street Theater, in the evening, Gen. Stephen D. Lee presided at a joint Union and Confederate campfire, at which the two Governors were guests of honor.

By the unanimous decision of the judges in the competition for the bronze entrance doors for the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, first prize was awarded to Miss Evelyn B. Longman. The judges were Col. Robert M. Thompson, Daniel C. French, Ernest Flagg, Walter B. Chambers, and Charles Grafty. The doors are the gift of Colonel Thompson as a memorial to the Class of '68. There were in all thirty competitors. Miss Longman's design is divided into two main groups representing "Peace" and "War." In the former, on the left portal, an old man, symbolizing "Science." is in the act of explaining a problem to students in the garb of the Naval Academy. One youth holds in his right hand a model of a man-of-war, while under his left is a draughtsman's triangle. In the background ships and lighthouses appear. In the group, "War." which adorns the right portal, a female figure typifies "Patriotism." A coat-of-arms shows beneath her draperies. One clenched hand rests upon a cannon. The other points to the distance, where rise the masts of ships, toward which the naval cadets in the background are marching. A young man who is about to take his place at her side represents the response of youth to the call of patriotism.

The performance of the battleship New Jersey on her trial on March 29 in maintaining a speed of 19.18 knots an hour in a four hour endurance run off the New England coast, coupled with her remarkable spurt the day previous, places her at the head of all American built battleships, so far as speed is concerned. Her average revolutions per minute on March 29 reached 126.207, and

from these figures the Trial Board announced that she had made an average of 19.18 knots an hour, compared with 19.01 made by the Rhode Island and 19 by the Virginia, sister ships, at their trials a few months ago. At one time the New Jersey's speed reached 19.278 knots an hour for a period of fifteen minutes, while her lowest speed for a similar period was 18.960 knots. Shortly after the conclusion of the run the tests of turning, stopping and going full speed astern were held and pronounced by the Trial Board to be successful.

A suggestion that midshipmen be given a two years' cruise before entering the Naval Academy for the four years' course has been under consideration at the Navy Department, but it is not believed that such a plan will be adopted at this time. It is conceded that there are many features of such a plan which would be most advantageous. First of all it is believed that two years at sea would prevent the spread at the Naval Academy of the disease of megalomania claiming superiority and divine rights which cause hazing. The progress of the midshipmen would doubtless be more rapid and satisfactory. But in view of the hazing bill which is about to become a law the Navy Department thinks that the change suggested will not be required to bring about proper conditions at Annapolis.

The President has approved the sentences of court-martial in the cases of 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th U. S. Cav., and 2d Lieut. Horace U. Little, U.S. Philippine Scouts, both of whom were recently tried in the Philippine Islands. Lieutenant Kirkman was convicted on charges of embezzlement, making a false statement and forgery, and was sentenced to be dismissed- and to be confined in a penitentiary for two years. Lieutenant Little was convicted on charges of drunkenness on duty and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and sentenced to be dismissed. In the case of Cadet James S. Bradshaw, 1st class, U.S.M.A., who was found guilty of disobedience of orders, and sentenced to dismissal, President Roosevelt has disapproved the findings and sentence, on the ground that the offense committed was not charged under the 21st Article of War.

The proposed ticket for election of officers of the Infantry Association, July 1, 1906, is as follows: President, Lieutenant General Bates; vice president, Gen. T. H. Barry; executive committee, Lieut. Col. J. S. Pettit, Major Wm. A. Mann, Major F. J. Kernan, Capt. C. H. Muir, Capt. W. M. Wright, Capt. Dennis E. Nolan. At present Colonel Pettit is vice president, secretary and treasurer, and a member of the executive council. The other members of the executive council (now executive committee) are Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Evans, U.S. Inf., M. S.; Major John S. Mallory, 12th Inf., G.S.; Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, M.S.; Capt. H. C. Hale, 15th Inf., G.S.; Capt. C. H. Muir, 2d Inf., G.S., Capt. Frank MeIntyre, 19th Inf., G.S., and Capt D. E. Nolan, 30th Inf., G.S.

The Secretary of War will lay before the President in a day or two the proposition of promoting Major General Wade to the grade of lieutenant general with a view to his immediate retirement upon the retirement on April 14 of Lieutenant General Bates and prior to the appointment to be lieutenant general of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin. The friends of General Wade have made an earnest plea for his promotion to the grade of lieutenant general to which he is undoubtedly entitled because of his long, faithful and efficient service. With his characteristic modesty it is understood that General Wade has not lifted a finger himself to obtain this promotion, his friends having moved in his behalf without even so much as his knowledge. It is to be hoped that the President will consider favorably the qualifications and services of General Wade and give him this reward.

The court-martial case of Major David Price, U.S. A., at New York has been concluded and also the case of 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens, Art, Corps. The latter was tried on a charge of duplicating his pay account. According to the records he transferred his January pay to a loan company, telling Major Lord, who forwarded a check to this company. Col. C. C. Sniffen, paymaster general, testified that he had paid the official account of Cravens for January. Later Cravens voluntarily admitted the duplication and refunded the money. Colonel Sniffen said that he believed Cravens made the duplication unintentionally, and should have credit for returning the money. The findings in both the cases have been forwarded to Major General Grant, commanding the Department of the East.

The attention of the Quartermaster's Department having been called to asbestos soles for shoes reported to be in use in the Austrian army, the Quartermaster General recently procured samples through the military attaché at Vienna, from whom it was ascertained that shoes with inner soles of asbestos have been experimented with by the Imperial army of Austria, but with unfavorable result. It is reported that these shoes easily absorb moisture and so kept the feet dry, but on the other hand, they retained the moisture and thus made folds and caused pressure, in addition to which it was difficult to dry them. Upon examination the Quartermaster General has decided that this class of shoe soles is not adapted to the military service.

Secretary Bonaparte has signed the specifications drawn by the Bureau of Construction and Repair for the new battleships Michigan and South Carolina, and the bureau in another column of this issue advertises for bids for the construction of what, it is claimed, will be the most powerful fighting vessels in the American Navy. They will each carry ten 12-inch guns, and will be of 16,000 tons displacement. The bids for the two new ships will be opened at the Navy Department on June 2. It is still the intention of the Department to keep secret the specifications for the new battleships, but every officer in Washington is fully aware that to do so is almost an impossibility.

The question as to who will succeed Rear Admiral George A. Converse as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation when that officer retires from active service in May has not been decided. President Roosevelt has the matter under consideration, but will probably not reach a conclusion in the matter for a week or two. There are

many officers whose friends are working actively to secure their appointment. Capt. William P. Potter, assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is an officer whom many of the officials of the Navy Department would like to have given the place.

The following candidates for admission into the Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: Clifford L. Dunbar, alternate, Durango, Colo.; William H. Fry, alternate, Fayetteville, N.C.; Gail S. Young, alternate, Galveston, Tex.; Willett Stockard, alternate, Santa Anna, Tex.; Nicholas H. Ramsey, Ramsey, West Va.; Fred S. Richmond, alternate, New Richmond, W. Va.; James Thomas, Dodgeville, Wis.; Eugene Carberry, 302 Main street, Waukesha, Wis.; Ira W. Bird, alternate, 398 Fayette Place, Milwaukee, Wis.; Fred Palmer, alternate, 513 Dunbar avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

The board for the revision of the Small Arms Firing Regulations has completed its work and the edition of these Regulations for 1906 has been issued to the Army. The new volume is very much handier than the old one, having been made much smaller and more compact. It is now just the size of the Infantry Drill Regulation book. The new Small Arms Firing Regulations do not contain any of the model blank forms or photographs printed in the old edition. The board which revised these Regulations consisted of Major W. A. Mann, Capt. H. C. Hale and Capt. William H. Wright, all of the General Staff.

The Navy Department is busily engaged in issuing invitations to the exercises at Annapolis next month in connection with the final burial of the remains of John Paul Jones. The text of the invitation follows: "The Secretary of the Navy requests the honor of your presence at the ceremonies in commemoration of John Paul Jones at the armory of the United States Naval Academy. Annapolis, Md., on Tuesday, April 24, 1906, at two o'clock p.m." Responses are requested. Several thousand invitations will be mailed within a day or two.

The Chief of Staff of the Army has approved a recommendation made by the Commissary General that an amendment be made to Army Regulation 1266 so as to provide that stores bought under its provisions and not paid for by the end of the month shall not be treated as credit sales, but that the amount due shall be stopped against the officer's pay under A.R. 1366, and that no further sales be made to such officer except for cash on delivery, until the stoppage has been duly paid.

Secretary Albert S. Jones, of the N.R.A., of America, has issued the annual report of that body for 1905-06, and it is a very interesting and valuable document to all interested in rifle and revolver competitions. It contains a record of all the competitive shooting in the annual matches at Sea Girt, N.J., and Creedmoor, N.Y., and also at a number of ranges in other States. A copy of the report can be secured for ten cents from Lieut. A. S. Jones, Passaic, N.J.

It is said at the War Department that all military prisoners in the United States except those at Alcatraz Island, Cal., having more than a year to serve will be transferred to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth on April 1. This action is made possible by the transfer of all civil prisoners in the military prisons by the Department of Justice to a new civil prison which has been crected at Leavenworth. About 260 prisoners will be moved by the new order.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry has approved of the plan of the naval militia organizations of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio to hold joint maneuvers this summer on Lake Michigan. These exercises will take place from Aug. 5 to 10, inclusive, under the direction of Comdr. Henry Morrell, in command of the Wolverine. The naval militia boats which will participate will be the Essex, Yantie, Gophers, Dorothea, Hawk and Wolverine.

The cruiser Columbia has left Guantanamo, whither she went from Philadelphia several weeks ago, bearing ammunition for the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet now in West Indian waters, and sailed for Hampton Roads. She has on board about a hundred enlisted men whose enlistments are soon to expire, as well as a number of sick. The men who are about to leave the Service will be taken to Hampton Roads and New York.

The General Staff this week made a recommendation that A.R. 353 be amended so as to leave to the discretion of commanding officers at posts where lake or sea-coast defenses are located, the prescribing of rules governing visitors at such posts with a view to preventing as far as practicable information relative to such works being obtained by anyone who would probably communicate it to a foreign power.

The Rev. Washington William E. Gladden, a colored minister of Denver, Colo., has been designated by the Secretary of War to take the examination for appointment as chaplain in the Army to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chaplain Allen Allensworth. A board has been convened at Denver for the examination of the candidate.

The Navy Department has received a report of the preliminary target practice of the battleship Ohio on the Asiatic Station. From the record made by the Ohio's big guns it would appear that this ship will be a formidable competitor this year for the trophy. The report states that with one of her big 12-inch guns a record of 2.08 hits per minute was made.

The following doctors have been nominated to be assistant surgeons of the Navy: M. H. Ames, of Annapolis, Md.; J. B. Kaufman, of Portsmouth, Va.; William S. Kuder, of Norristown, Pa.; A. H. Robnett, of Dallas, Tex, and C. K. Winn, of Clayton, Ala.

Although there is no official announcement of the fact the U.S. Marine Band may fill foreign engagements this summer as according to schedule, June, July, August and part of September will be used in touring both Great Britain and the Confinent.

#### REDISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

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Lieut, Gen. J. C. Bates, Chief of Staff, has submitted memorandum to the Secretary of War, dated March 22, 1996, indicating changes of station of troops during the summer and fall of 1906. This memorandum was submitted in connection with a request by the Secretary for information as to what old Army posts should be vacated in the near future in order to occupy new barracks at others, to increase these garrisons to the full capacity of available barrack room, and as far as practicable to mobilize entire regiments of Infantry, making effective in part the general distribution of the mobile army. General Bates says that the 3d Infantry, now stationed in Alaska, is due to return to the United States during the coming summer by reason of expiration of its tour of duty there. He does not think it necessary longer to maintain a force in Alaska as large as one regiment, and he therefore recommends that the strength of the military force to be retained in Alaska be reduced to eight companies of Infantry; two companies to be stationed at Fort William II. Seward; two companies to be stationed at Fort William II. Seward; two companies to be stationed at Fort Gibbon, and two companies to be stationed at Fort Gibbon, and two companies to be stationed at Fort St. Michael. The other four companies of the regiments selected for Alaskan service to be stationed at Honolulu, where a post for a battalion of Infantry has been established. This will result in the abandonment in Alaska of Fort Davis and Fort Liscum. To bring about these changes General Bates recommends that two battalions of the 10th Infantry now serving in the Department of the Columbia at Forts Wright and Lawton be ordered to Alaska to relieve the 3d Infantry; headquarters and two companies to take station at Fort William II. Seward; two companies to take station at Fort Eibert and two companies to take station at Fort Fort St. Michael; two companies to take station at Fort Bilism. The 3d Battalion of the 10th Infantry is already in garrison at Honolulu. Upon the withdrawal of the 3d Infantry the posts at Fort Davis and Fort Liscum to be abandoned.

Upon the return of the 3d Infantry to the United States General Bates recommends that it take station at Fort Sam Houston at Fort Bilism, one battalion at Fort Brown. A battalion for information as to what old Army posts should be va-cated in the near future in order to occupy new barracks

McIntosh and one battalion at Fort Brown. A battalion of the 26th Infantry is already in garrison at each of the latter posts. Fort Ringgold, Texas, will be evacuated this spring.

General Bates says that the 25th Infantry should be ordered to the Department of the Columbia for station; headquarters and two battalions to take station at Fort Wright, Wash., and one battalion to take station at Fort Lawton, Wash. This will result in a transfer of the 25th Infantry, from its present stations, Fort Niobrara, Neb., where the headquarters and two battalions are stationed, and Fort Bliss, Texas, where one battalion is now stationed. On the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Niobrara it is recommended that this post be abandoned as a military station.

Two companies of the 30th Infantry, now at Fort Reno, Okla., will be ordered to Fort Logan H. Roots for station, and upon the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Peno that station will be abandoned. A battalion of the 7th Infantry now stationed at Fort Missoula, Mont., will be ordered to take station at Fort Lincoln, and Fort Missoula will be abandoned. The two companies of the 28th Infantry new stationed at Fort Lincoln are to be ordered to Fort Snelling for station. The changes suggested when made effective this summer will result in the establishment of full regimental posts at the following: Fort Bliss, Fort McIntosh, Fort Snelling and Fort Sam Houston, and will also cause a distribution at permanent posts of a battalion of Infantry at each of the following: Fort Bliss, Fort McIntosh, Fort Brown, Fort Logan H. Roots, Fort Lincoln and Fort Lawton. Two battalions of Infantry at Fort Wright, Wash. It will also permanently establish the assignment of one regiment of Infantry for duty in Alaska and Hawaii. It will result in the abandonment of the following posts: Forts Davis and Liscum, Alaska; Fort Reno, Okla., Fort Niobrara, Neb., and Fort Missoula, Mont.

General Bates recommends the following changes in the Field Artillery was that the Presidio of San Francisco be ab

of Field Artillery be ordered from some station not yet decided to Fort Riley, Kans., this with the five batteries already there to constitute a second provisional regiment of Field Artillery.

General Bates says that with reference to the Cavalry the matter is somewhat more difficult. Fort Apache, Fort Washakie and Fort Duchesne are retained by reason of proximity to Indian reservations, but as the Indian question is a thing of the past it must be but a few years before all these stations can be abandoned and the troops moved elsewhere. But before recommending the abandonment of any one of them the acquiescence of the Interior Department will be required. When they are abandoned the Department can send one squadron of Cavalry to Fort Sheridan, Ill., where accommodations at present not used exist for that much Cavalry. General Bates does not think it would be advisable to begin building operations at Fort Keogh. He says that the policy of the War Department with respect to the Presidio of Monercy, Fort Sill and Boise Barracks should be fixed before new construction at any one of them is undertaken. The

terey, Fort Sill and Boise Barracks should be fixed before new construction at any one of them is undertaken. The proposition to build a large post in the vicinity of Buffalo, N.Y., has been abandoned, principally by reason of the fact that land sufficient for the purpose could not be secured except at an exorbitant cost.

When Secretary of War Taft appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for his second hearing on March 26 he devoted most of the time to explaining to the committee the proposition of the War Department to establish throughout the country brigade posts for the troops of the Regular Army and to a general discussion of the mileage questions. Secretary Taft said that if we were to have a war most of the officers we have would find it an altogether new thing to maneuver and control and direct more men than are in a battalion or a company or a regiment. He said that he had already estab-

lished two brigade posts in the Philippines with a brigadier general in command of each. He said that Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth and Fort Sam Houston could easily be made brigade posts. He thought that a brigade post might also be established at Fort Sill, but if it is thought not wise to spend the money, Fort Sill is so situated with regard to these other brigade posts, that it would make an admirable summer camping ground, and place for the maneuvering of troops within easy marching distance. Fort Russell could be made a brigade post. "You have, then, Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Biley, Fort Sam Houston, all within easy reach of Fort Sill," said the Secretary.

Secretary Taft said that it was not the purpose to do away entirely with the smaller posts. He said: "With these posts we would have, of course, to use the smaller posts. Some of them would have to be abandoned. I would not abandon them entirely, but put care-takers there, so that they might be used for militia purposes, or should emergency arise, we could use them for the recruiting of volunteers and that sort of thing. It seems to me that if you can center on seven posts you would get a sufficient aggregation of troops so that by exchanging regiments, and exchanging commanders from year to year, you would have the practice that is very essential, and what all foreign governments have, the practice in command and movement of large bodies of troops."

#### GENERAL WOOD'S MILEAGE.

Secretary Taft, in the course of his hearing on the Army Appropriation bill before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 26 went fully into the question of Major General Wood's mileage last summer when he came to this country to be operated upon for a tumor in the brain. He quoted a cablegram from General Corbin recommending that General Wood come home for the opreation by the way of Hong Kong and commercial liner. He explained that General Wood went to Hong Kong on the Buford, which had been ordered to that port for repairs. Secretary Taft said that General Wood when in Cuba had risen suddenly from a chair and had struck his head against the sharp point of a chandelier, which caused the trouble in his head. He said General Wood had attacks of the severest character when he was in Zamboanga. These attacks consisted of the drawing up of his leg in cramps in such a way that the agony to which he was subjected required the application of morphine. The surgeons at Zamboanga said they could not trephine his skull and remove the tumor, and the surgeons at Manila also declined to operate, but made certificate to the effect that General Wood had a bony tumor upon the vault of the cranium and recommended that he be ordered to the United States for operation by a specialist. This was on May 24 and there was no transport in Manila, the last transport having left on May 20, and the surgeons, deeming the operation necessary at the earliest practicable moment, General Wood was ordered to Hong Kong on the Buford and thence to the United States by commercial liner.

General Wood was directed to submit youchers covereration by the way of Hong Kong and commercial liner

ment, General Wood was ordered to Hong Kong on the Buford and thence to the United States by commercial liner.

General Wood was directed to submit vouchers covering the journeys performed to enable him to draw mileage. This placed him on duty status, for the purpose of procuring surgical treatment. General Wood was ordered to London to see a specialist there by the President, as the operation performed at Boston on July 7 was not, in the judgment of the President, nearly sufficient. General Wood's wished to return immediately to the Philippines, but his doctor informed the President that he thought it of the utmost importance that General Wood should see him in London on his way out so that some English experts might be called in on the case. Secretary Taft made the following statement to the Senate Committee with regard to General Wood's mileage: "I found that the mileage collected from Manila to Hong Kong and from Hong Kong to San Francisco, made under the orders and with the approval of the Department, was in my judgment illegal; and the reason was this: The Comptroller has ruled that the Act of March 2, 1901, which provides that 'actual expenses only shall be paid to officers for sea traveling to, from and between our Island possessions,' does not apply where a man is ordered to one poin, for service, and then ordered to go to his station. Therefore the allewance of mileage under the order of the President that he should go to London to consult an expert, did not under the rulings of the Comptroller, entitle him to mileage, for the reason that the trip was certainly a continuous trip from Manila by way of Hong Kong only in order to accomplish the journey quickly by way of Hong Kong to San Francisco. The approval of that was made under a misapprehension of the real state of the facts. You have asked me who made the order, I have here a certificate showing that General Chaffee on that day was acting Secretary of War."

Secretary Taff quoted an order he had recently made directing General Wood and Captain Dor

#### PAY, PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

PAY, PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

When the Secretary of War was before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 26, after discussing various other subjects, he said:

"I have had handed me by the Chief Clerk a memorandum of matters upon which the Senate Committee on Military Affairs desired information at the hearing of March 16, 1906, of the Assistant Secretary of War, General Barry and the Chief Clerk. The first point on which information is desired is the exact amount paid last year to officers for officers' pay for length of service. That is marked here as \$400,000. I am not quite sure that that is correct. The second point is the amendment to the proviso in relation to the retirement of officers, which will preserve the right of the President as at present to retire an officer at 62, and the right of the officer to be retired after forty years' service, and at the same time will prohibit the retirement of brigadier generals except for disability until they shall have served one year as such." The Secretary submitted a memorandum by the Judge Advocate General of the Army as to the operation of this section of the bill. Briefly, the Judge Advocate General held that "the rank of brigadier general is not confirmed while the officer remains on the active list; he must retire, in order to bring the statute into operation." Continuing, Secretary Taft said: "Indeed, the ruling of the Attorney General was that he did not get the office at all in the sense that he was entitled to a commission; but you have now in the Senate passed a law authorizing the issuance of commissions. The fact that commission were not issued had "s effect of keeping a good many officers from applying for retirement, because they had the impression that they would not get any rank at all,

but only an increase of pension." Secretary Taft submitted the following amendment to the proviso in the Army bill as it passed the Senate in regard to retirement of officers: "That hereafter no officer shall be eligible for retirement with the rank of brigadier general, except for disability, or upon his own application after forty years' service, or in the discretion of the President after such officer shall have reached the age of 62, unless, prior to the date of order for such retirement, he shall have served for at least one year in the grade of brigadier general on the active list." but only an increase of pension." mitted the following amendment to

#### REUNION OF GRADUATES.

The eighteenth annual reunion dinner of graduates of the United States Military Academy living at or in the neighborhood of Chicago was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Saturday evening, March 17. These reunions have been held ever since 1889 in honor of the birthday Hotel on Saturday evening, March 17. These reunions have been held ever since 1889 in honor of the birthday of the Academy, March 16, 1802, and for convenience it is customary to hold them on the Saturday evening nearest that date. Notwithstanding the absence of six graduates who had signified their intention to be present but who, at the last moment, could not come, and that of several at Fort Sheridan who were also unable to appear, the number present exceeded that of any previous year. Thirty-five graduates representing classes covering forty years sat at table, Adams, M.B., '65, being the senior and Maddox, '05, being Nth plebe. The duties of toastmastewere performed in a most happy manner by Charles King, '66. As has been usual for a few years, several journeyed considerable distances to be present, the star man being 'Vogdes, '80, who came from Fargo, North Dakota, 660 miles. A silver medal was presented to him as "Champion Distance Comer" up to date. Others coming over a hundred miles were: Upham, '66, 265 miles; Abbot, '72, 232 miles; Adams, '65, 190 miles; King, '66, 185 miles Baker, '72, and Burr, '88, 182 miles. The following is a list of those present:

M. B. Adams, '65; Chas. King, '66; W. H. Upham, '66; F. L. Hills, '66; W. W. Robinson, '69.

Frank Baker, '72; Wm. Abbot, '72; W. H. Bixby, '73; W. H. Carter, '73; H. G. Otis, '74; C. L. Hammond, '76; J. V. S. Paddock, '77; L. D. Greene, '78; F. F. Eastman, '79; Thos. Cruse, '79; Hunter, Liggett, '79.

C. B. Vogdes, '80; C. S. Burt, '80; W. Fish, '81; F. O. Johnson, '81; J. A. Emery, '81; A. D. Kniskern, '86; E. C. Young, '87; Wm. Weigel, '87; W. V. Judson, '88; G. W. Burr, '88.

J. T. Moora, '92; M. E. Saville, '93; P. B. Malone, '94. E. J. Moran, '02; B. F. Miller, '02; H. B. Hackett, '04; C. S. Donavin, '05; E. W. Nilse, '05; G. W. Maddox, '95. The next reunion will occur on Saturday evening, March 16, 1907.

#### MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

With a competition that was close and every man in earnest, the drilling at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for detail to the Military Show at Madison Square Garden, New York city, for the week from April 23 to 28, the selection of Troop G, of the famous 15th Cavalry, ensures rough riding, music rides and some dare-devil work that New Yorkers always like to see. The Infantry from Fort Jay will do some excellent work, and the band from Fort Jay will be most acceptable, as in fact will the entire program for the week.

The success of last year, when Major Rasquin's 3d Battery shared honors with the Artillery from Fort Myer, gives the men of the 3d something to work for and show what the National Guardsmen can do in field work, fancy driving and expert practice.

The reviews will open the military program each night, and there will be as many men as the big garden's arena can accommodate, and the contest by the Cavalry where the saber will be used as against lance and bayonet will be something New York has never yet seen.

The Navy will be represented by the marines and bluejackets from the navy yard, and there will be changes of program each night.

The matinee committee have already arranged for the whibition and conventitive drill on Wednesday after. tion of Troop G, of the famous 15th Cavalry, ensures

program each night.

The matinee committee have already arranged for the exhibition and competitive drill on Wednesday afternoon. The Saint Francis Xavier battalion will be seen, and also on Saturday afternoon, when also there will be youngsters from the Peekskill Military Academy, the New York Military Academy at Cornwall, and the favorite Saint Luke's battalion.

There will be no lack of novelty, and the work mapped out will keep all the committees busy—especially the athletic committee—as the contests for the champion-ships will bring the best athletes in the National Guard before the people, and their legion of friends will welcome them.

There is a hard working month before the people and the formatter them.

There is a hard working month before the committees, and the brilliant military show week will again attest that the Military Athletic League never fails in anything that it undertakes to do.

#### SAILINGS ON TRANSPORTS.

The following is a list of first-class passengers assigned to the transport Thomas, sailing from San Francisco, March 26, 1906:

cisco, March 26, 1906:

Mrs. C. A. Hedekin and two children, family of Captain Hedekin, 3d Cav.; Capt. W. W. Simms, captain of Cutter Bureau Navigation (insular), and wife; Dr. J. R. Mount, contract surg., U.S.A., and wife; Capt. C. N. Purdy, 1st Inf.; Miss Martha Cameron, family Lieutenant Briggs, F.A.; one officer U.S. Marine Corps; Lieut. Col. F. West, I.G.; Mrs. R. S. Welsh and child, family Lieutenant Welsh, A.C.; Lieut. G. M. Lee, 7th Cav., wife and infant; Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., wife and two children; Miss Florence Henry, member family Charles H. Hunter, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Miss Marion Lake, member family Mr. E. L. Smaed, Navy clerk, Guam.

Lieut. Everett D. Barlow, ir. 12th Inf. Lieut. W. G.

Marion Lake, member family Mr. E. L. Smaed, Navy clerk, Guam.

Lieut. Everett D. Barlow, jr., 13th Inf.; Lieut. W. C. Whitener, 8th Inf.; Miss Laura Thompson, member family Colonel Heizmann; Lieut. Ira Longanecker, 2d Inf.; Mrs. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., and infant, family Lieutenant Rucker, jr., 16th Inf.; Miss Agnes McLaughlin, member of family of widow, first officer, Wright; Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, wife captain, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf.; Mrs. Ella K. Dinwiddie, member family Captain Eckman, P.C.; Captain Powers, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Col. M. C. Martin, U.S.A.; Lieut. John B. Huggins, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Miss C. C. Stohr, member family Government official; Mr. Julian W. Hayden, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Marguerite Salter and Christiana Bauer, Army Nurse Corps; G. M. Diffenderfer, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; J. C. Thomas, clerk, Q.M. Dept., wife and child; Mr. E. C. Baker, vice consul, and Marshal Fuchau. China; Mrs. Henry Steere and four children, family Captain Steere, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, P.I.

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#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A wedding of unusual beauty and interest was solem-nized on March 19 in Lafayette, Ind., at the Wilson residence, 708 South street, the bride being Mrs. Eugenia Gross Wilson and the bridegroom Capt. William J. Lutz, 28(h U.S. Inf. The front parlor was used as the cere-mony room and the arrangements were exceedingly charm-ing and effective. The mantel was banked with palms mony room and the arrangements were exceedingly charming and effective. The mantel was banked with palms and ferns, in the center of which was a large cluster of Easter lilies. Reaching from the ceiling was a large American flag, which was draped back with its folds falling gracefully into the masses of greenery and forming a canopy under which the bridal party stood while the rooms and here and there were splendid bunches of American Beauty and La France roses. The library, which adjoins the parlor, and where the guests were scated, was no less beautiful. An orchestra, which was stationed in the hall, played a program of wedding music. The bride entered the ceremony room with her son, Thomas Wilson. Capt. Irving J. Carr, 28th U.S. Inf., acted as best man, and was the only attendant. The muptial service was the Presbyterian ceremony and the officiating chergyman was Dr. John P. Hale, of the Second Clurch. The bride's gown was an exquisite creation of white Louissine satin and Duchesse lace, with long sweeping train, and her bridal bouquet was of deep crimson American Beauty roses. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served and the military scheme was carried out in every detail. The places were marked by Jacqueminot roses, and the name cards were small sword hilts. At each place was an individual crimson rose candle holder, bearing a candle, with painted flag of the wedding cake by the bride, the groom's sword being used. Mrs. Lutz is spoken of as a great favorite both in and out of society. Capt. and Mrs. Lutz left for Chicaso. Mrs. Lutz traveled in a grey cloth gown with lat to match.

Mrs. Mary C. McCleave, of Berkeley, Cal., widow of the late Capt. William McCleave, U.S.A., has announced

Mrs. Mary C. McCleave, of Berkeley, Cal., widow of late Capt. William McCleave, U.S.A., has announced engagement of her daughter, Annie Ellis, to Lieut. Ingustus F. Dannemiller, 29th Inf., U.S.A. The wedding take place in the latter part of April.

Augustus F. Dannemmer, 29th Int., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the latter part of April.

Our Annapolis correspondent states that an engagement of interest to the society world, just announced, s that of Miss Rosalie Porter to Mr. Carroll Van Ness. Miss Porter is the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Theodoric Porter, U.S.A., and since her debut she has been a great aworite there and is also well known in many other division. She is descended from a long line of distinguished awal heroes. Her grandfather was Admiral David D. Porter, and her great-grandfather was David Porter, of our Navy. On the maternal side she is descended from the Masons of Virginia. Mr. Van Ness is the youngest on of the late Eugene Van Ness, of Baltimore. He is a direct descendant of Charles Carroll, barrister. The Van Ness's are well remembered in Annapolis as prominent in the celebrated "Wharton Trial." Mr. Carroll Van Ness is one of the most popular men of his set, and a member of most of the prominent clubs in his city. It is expected the wedding will take place this spring. Capt, and Mrs. Silas A. Burnap announce the marriage of their daughter, Christine, to Lieut. Benjamin H. Williams, U.S.A., Thursday, March 22, at Coronado, [24].

al. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernard Suing announce the Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernard Suing announce the Bloom, 4th U.S. Inf., the wedding to take place at pokane, Wash., on April 24, 1906. Miss Suing is the face of Major H. J. Gallagher, U.S. Army, and Mrs. allagher, and Lieutenant Bloom is the son of Capt. J. E. Hoom, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bloom. Mrs. A. A. Newman, of Arkansas City, Kan., unounce the engagement of their daughter, Pearl, to apt. William F. Hase, Art. Corps. The wedding will take place in early June.

The engagement of Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf., Miss Anna Louise Herdegen, of Aurora, Ind., is an-unced.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Margaret D. Scott Greene, mother of Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, General Staff, U.S.A., and grandmother of Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., U.S.A., whose death at Matteawan, N.Y., March 17, we briefly noted last week, was one of the best known women in Dutchess County, having been born in Poughkeepsie Aug. 22, 1832, where she resided with her parents until twelve years of Greene's parents moved to Matteawan in the age. Mrs. Greene's parents moved to Matteawan in the year of 1844, and she was married to Edgar G. Greene, who survives her, in 1853. In November, 1903, Mr. and Mrs. Greene celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Greene was the mother of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, all of whom are living with the exception of the second and youngest, who died in their infancy. Those living are Col. Henry A. Greene, U.S.A.; Everett, a lawyer of Brooklyn; James A., a mine owner in the Klondyke, and a resident of Dawson City; Herman, of Fishkill Landing; Edgar G., jr., an officer of the inner department of the New York city police; Mrs. Asbby Conrad, of Kalispell, Mont. Mrs. Greene was one of those women who find the pleasures of home one of the most important parts of life's work, and she was a devoted wife and mother. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for about forty-five years.

Gen. Julio Sanguily died at his home, Hayana, Cuba,

toted wife and mother. She was a member of the Presbeterian church for about forty-five years.

Gen. Julio Sanguily died at his home, Havana, Cuba, March 24. General Sanguily, who gained his military title in the Cuban insurrection of 1868, rose from the ranks by notable bravery and energy. He also took part in the last Cuban revolution and was the most reckless of all the Cuban leaders. For a time Sanguily was in bad repute with the Cuban insurgents, the allegation having been made that he was in the pay of the Spanish Government and revealed to it the plans of the Cuban leaders. In later years Sanguily was the consistent leader of the faction in Cuba that was most bitterly opposed to the Inited States and was the only member of the Cuban Senate to vote against the reciprocity treaty.

In referring to the recent death of Gen. John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, the World Herald of Omaha says in part: "Of the hardy-pioneers who crossed the Big Muddy in the early '50s to rear an empire out of the western wilderness few rendered greater services, none took a more active part in the work that was to be done, and hone lived to reap higher honors than did this rugged, masterful and ambitious son of Massachusetts. General Thayer came to Omaha in 1854. He was successively lawyer, farmer and major general of the territorial forces

to hold the Indians in check. He served gallantly through the Civil War, going to the front as colonel of the Nebraska regiment, which he raised, and returning a brevet major general, having distinguished himself on the field of battle. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Nebraska, one of the first U.S. Senators from the new State, and twice was elected Governor. Until the weight of years drove him into retirement, General Thayer always played a foremost part in the political struggles of the State. A hard fighter and a frank, even bitter, partisan, he won for himself warm friends just as he earned staunch enemies. He was accustomed to give and take hard knocks and hard words, and, like the typical soldier he was, gloried in the heat and struggle of the political fray."

A correspondent sends us the following: "The death

To give and take hard knocks and hard words, and, like the typical soldier he was, gloried in the heat and struggle of the political fray."

A correspondent sends us the following: "The death of Major Andrew G. Hammond, of the 3d Cavalry, which occurred in the hospital at the Presidio, Cal., recently, carried sorrow to the hearts of all who had known him, for he was one of those kindly, helpful, lovable characters who make friends and admirers of all who come to know and appreciate them. He was a man of high character, noble impulses, broad-minded, just and generous, the very soul of honor, courteous, ever a gentleman of good habits, an officer and soldier whose highest ambition was to do his every duty in the best possible manner. No one ever heard him complain; he accepted, as a matter of course, and performed with pleasure, every duty assigned to him. No superior ever doubted that any order given him would be thoroughly executed. His physical and moral courage were, like his mental strength, unquestioned. Major Hammond delighted in kindly acts. He seemed to know, without a hint, when a brother officer was in trouble, and never failed to apply the right remedy. It it was kindly counsel, he gave it. If something more practical was wanting, it was his delight to supply it in the most genial, kindly way. All who knew Major Hammond are mourners to-day and will be for years to come, so strong was his hold upon their affections, and they extend to his sorrowing widow assurances of their deepest, tenderest sympathy. Among his classmates at West Point are Major J. A. Gaston, 1st Cav.: Major W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; Majors George H. Morgan and J. B. Erwin, of the 9th Cav.; Major John B. McDonald, 10th Cav.; Major D. H. Boughton, 11th Cav.; Majors F. S. Strong, A. C. Blunt, C. P. Townsley, and M. F. Harmon, of the Artillery Corps; Major J. S. Rogers, of the 20th Inf.; Major H. C. Hale, of the General Staff, and Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, Military Secretary."

Dennis O'Connor, late Co. G. 19th Mass. Inf., died at Washin

min Alvord, Military Secretary."

Dennis O'Connor, late Co. G, 19th Mass. Inf., died at Washington, D.C., on Sunday, March 25, after a brief illness. He was a past commander of John A. Rawlins Post No. 1, Department of Potomac, G.A.R., past colonel of Encampment 69, and past adjutant general of the Union Veteran Legion, and at the time of his death was commander of General William F. Barry Garrison No. 26, of the Army and Navy Union. He was honored and esteemed by all who knew him. Interment was at Arlington Cemetery, under the direction of Rawlins Post No. 1, G.A.R.

Friends of Lieut and Mrs. Thomas I. No. 1

Friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Fealy, 1st U.S. Inf., have expressed great sympathy over the deaths of their infant son and daughter at Washington, D.C., Feb. 2S.

Mrs. Katherine Page, mother-in-law of Lieut, Wilford wyman, 29th U.S. Inf., died at Louisville, Ky.,

The infant son of Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d U.S. av., and Mrs. Coffey, died at Fayette, Miss., March 19. Mrs. Annie D. Rundlett, widow of the late Surg. oward M. Rundlett, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., arch 22.

Mrs. Harriett Carolina Brewer, mother of 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st U.S. Inf., died at Washington, D.C., March 22.

Mrs. Edith Lea Chase, wife of Capt. Arthur W. Chase, ay Dept., U.S.A., died at Chicago, Ill., March 12.
Mr. Harry H. Constien, brother of Lieut. Edward T. onstien, U.S.N., died at Ashland, Pa., March 14.

Arr. Louin Lea Chase, Wife of Capit. Arthur W. Chase, Pay Dept., U.S.A., died at Chicago, III., March 12.

Mr. Harry H. Constien, brother of Lieut. Edward T. Constien, U.S.N., died at Ashland, Pa., March 14.

The military secretary has been advised of the death, from Bright's disease, of Major Robert M. Rogers, U.S. Army, retired, at Portland, Me., March 23. Major Rogers was born in Georgia, August 12, 1843, and served as a private, Co. A. 3d West Virginia Cav.: second lieutenant, 5th West Virginia Inf., and first lieutenant, 73d Ohio Inf., from Oct. 19, 1861, until appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A., Sept. 20, 1863. He graduated and was appointed second lieutenant, 2d Art., June 17, 1867; was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, April 3, 1870, and captain, May 29, 1901. He was retired with the rank of major for disability incident to the Service Feb. 2, 1901. During his service in the Civil War heacted as A.D.C. to Generals Sigel and O. O. Howard, commanding the 11th Artillery Corps: was in the battles of Cross Keys, in the campaign of General Fremont in Shenandoah Valley, Manassas, in the campaign of General Pope, 1802, and battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the war his service included frontier duty in Kansas and Alaska, and from January, 1874, to November, 1875, he served as colonel of Engineers in the service of the Khedive of Egypt.

Capt. Francis Pierpont Siviter, 28th U.S. Inf., died March 24 at the Army Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was born in Allegheny, March 2, 1873, and after entering the Military Academy at West Point graduated from there in 1895 and was assigned to the 12th U.S. Inf. Among his classmates were Leroy Hawkins, son of the late Col. Alexander Hawkins, and a son of Gen-Joseph Wheeler. Captain Siviter was stationed at Fort Niobrara from September, 1895, to March, 1898. In December, 1890, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Breed, daughter of Rev. Dr. D. R. Breed, Pittsburg, Pa. When the with Spain broke out in 1898 he was a first lieutenant and was on board a transport

after Governor Pierpont. He is also survived by three brothers and one sister, Mrs. Jennie Kates. The interment was in the National Cemetery, Arlington, March 26. Services were conducted by Chaplain Robinson, U.S. A., retired, and Chaplain Pierce, U.S.A., of Fort Myer. The honors due his rank were duly paid. The honorary pallbearers were Capt. Charles W. Kutz, a classmate; Capts. W. J. Barden and Frank C. Boggs, Corps of Engineers: Capt. Geo. F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., and Capt. Geo. H. Shelton and Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, of the General Staff. Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, retired, on whose staff Captain Siviter served at Manila, took charge of affairs at the funeral, and rendered important services for which the family are deeply grateful.

Gunner's Mate John Thompson, U.S.N., of the second class, attached to the receiving ship Hancock, in the navy yard, New York, was found dead in the rifle range, March 26, with a bullet hole through his right temple. It is thought he shot himself. Thompson was fifty years old and single. He had been twenty-five years in the Service. No reason is given for his act, except that he is reported to have been drinking heavily of late.

Memorial exercises in honor of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., prepared by Camp A. Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry, were held at Atlanta, Ga., March 27. Governor Joseph M. Terrell made an address of welcome. The other speakers were John D. Mattox, representing Wheeler's Cavalry; Gen. Clement A. Evans, representing the United Confederate Veterans; "Corporal" James Tanner, commander-in-chief of the G.A.R., and Major Charles R. Miller of Cleveland, Ohio, for the Spanish War Veterans. Nearly 500 Confederate veterans gathered, with a third of that number representing the Northern Armies. The Confederate uniform was seen here and there, and both flags that General Wheeler followed were intertwined about the theater, where the addresses were made. The old "rebel yell" greeted the remarks of some of the speakers. The guests of honor were members of General Wheeler's

Mr. Charles F. Taylor, father of Lieut, G. A. Taylort, Corps, U.S.A., died at Providence, R.I., March 2 the sixty-fourth year of his age.

In the sixty-tourth year of his age.

Mrs. Margaret Evans Chadwick, daughter of Capt.

John Evans and the mother of Rear Admiral French E.

Chadwick, U.S.N. died March 29 at Englewood, N.J. She
was eighty-four years old. Her home for many years was

at Morgantown, W. Va., where her son was born. She
was the widow of Daniel Clarke Chadwick, of Morgantown. The burial will be at Morgantown, W. Va., where
Mrs. Chadwick was born.

Mr. Mason Young, father of the wives of Major J. K. Kean, surgeon, and 1st Lieut. C. N. Barney, assistant surgeon, died March 29 in New York city.

#### PERSONALS.

Chief Engr. Alfred Adamson, U.S.N., is residing at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
Lieut. Col. H. M. Enos, U.S.A., is residing at 502
Barstow street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., on duty in Washington,
D.C., makes his headquarters at the Westmoreland.
A son was born to the wife of Lieut. C. A. Clark,
Art, Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Worden, Wash., March 17.
Civil Engr. Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., resides at New
London, Conn., at the Chappel Cottage, on Montauk avenue.

Comdr. H. M. Witzel, U.S.N., retired, has been de-uched from command of the Lancaster at League Island, a., and ordered home.

Capt. W. P. Day, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., has been granted two months' leave, with permission to go abroad.

Gen. Horace Porter was given a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, March 26, by the alumni of Lawrenceville School, from which he was graduated in 1854.

Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis at Norfolk, Va., March 30. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Mahan and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Clark.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Clark.

Capt. E. G. Ovenshine, 28th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., was among the guests at the wedding of Capt. William J. Lutz. 28th U.S. Inf., to Mrs. Eugenia G. Wilson, at Fayette, Ind., March 19.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Martin, U.S.A., who has been sent from Washington. D.C., to take command of the Coast Artillery forces at Fort Flagler, arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., March 14. He was accompanied by his wife. Friends of Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., the Catholic chaplain at the New York Navy Yard, express regret that he has been detached from that station and ordered to report for duty on board the prison ship Southery at Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th U.S. Inf.,

rey at Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Pope, Sth U.S. Inf., who have been at the Olympia, Washington, D.C., since the holidays with Mrs. Brosius, the later's mother, on account of Mrs. Pope's illness, have left for the Philippine Islands to join the 8th Regiment.

Chief Carpenter's Mate J. Trefry of the Monongahela and Mrs. Trefry celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, March 21, at Newport, R.I. Guests from Lynn, Nahant, Syracuse, Boston and Newport were present, and the gifts were pretty and useful.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th U.S. Inf., arranged the closing number in the entertainment course at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by a lecture by Hon. John Temple Graves, the brilliant Southern editor-orator, in the gymnasium, March 28. This number was arranged primarily for the officers and ladies.

Second Lieut. Victor F. Morrison, U.S.M.C., will leave

Second Lieut, Victor F. Morrison, U.S.M.C., will leave Washington, D.C., April 10, in charge of a detachment of seventy-nine marines, for San Francisco, for duty with a battalion to leave for the Philippines. First Lieut. Eli T. Fryer and 1st Lieut. R. B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., will also be on duty with the battalion.

Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A., is residing at Augusta, Ga.

Lieut. Alfred A. McKethan, U.S.N., is making his hat Fayetteville, N.C.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., at Gadsden, Ala., March 26.

Major William Hoffman, U.S.A., is living in Dorchester, Mass., where his address is 20 Vaughn street.

General Bates, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, went to Boston, ass., March 23, to attend the banquet of the Middlesex

A son, Charles Randolph Kutz, was born on March 23, 1906, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., gave a dinner at their home at the New York Navy Yard, March 24. Covers were laid for sixteen persons.

Admiral T. F. Jewell, U.S.N., is to sail for the United States on the North German Lloyd steamer König Albert from Naples on April 13. His address in Washington, D.C., will be The Highlands.

Mrs. Southerland and the Misses Southerland, wife and daughters of Commander Southerland, are recent arrivals at Shepheard's hotel, Cairo, where they expect to spend some weeks. Upon leaving Egypt they will go to Italy' for the spring, and expect to return to America about July 1.

Italy for the spring, and expect to return to America about July 1.

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has been recently vacated by the Department of Justice, and turned over to the War Department as a military prison. Chaplain H. P. Silver, 30th U.S. Inf., who is on duty as prison chaplain, is always glad to receive books and papers for the use of prisoners.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams entertained at dinner at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 21. The guests were Mrs. A. Gordon Jones, Mrs. Hines, Ensign David McD. Le Breton, and after dinner bridge was played, the dinner guests being joined by Mrs. George R. Clark and Captain Adams.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S., will be held at the Pereles Building, 85 and 87 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis., April 4. The paper of the evening will be given by Major William V. Judson. Corps of Engrs., U.S. Army, formerly military attaché for the United States to Russia. Subject: "With the Russian Army in Manchuria, to include Battle of Mukclen."

den."

Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bromwell entertained at dinner on Wednesday, March 28, when the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, the Minister from Norway, and Mrs. Hauge; the Swiss Minister, Major and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield, Mrs. Gaff, Miss Wetmore, Miss Josephine Patten, Colonel Burr and Captain Buck were the guests.

At a meeting of the American Tract Society, in the Luther Place Memorial Church, Washington, D.C., March 25, Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., referred to "those who at present are clamoring for the United States to give up the Philippines," and said: "We cannot do so rash a thing until we have accomplished for these islands what Providence has intended us to do, namely, Christianize them. This is both the opportunity and mission of our country, and one of the most successful agents in this work is Christian literature."

work is Christian literature."

Quite a number of officers of the Army were present at the review of the 13th N.Y. in Brooklyn on March 28 by Colonel Schultze, of the 1st Conn. Among them were: Col. Geo. S. Grimes, Capt. T. N. Horn and Lieut. E. L. Gilmer. Coast Art., Fort Hamilton: Lieuts. Thomas T. Duke, F. C. Endicott, Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf., and Lieut. P. M. Stevens, 23d U.S. Inf. Others noticed in the mess hall were: Major Frank Keck, formerly of the 71st Regiment, and Lieutenant Eben, of the 71st Regiment: ex-Assemblymen Francisco and Pendry and Capt. and Asst. Inspr. Clarence W. Smith, of General McLeer's staff.

Asst. Inspr. Clarence W. Smith, of General McLeer's staff.

At a meeting in Rochester, N.Y., March 24, in the offices of Capt. W. A. Campbell, formerly of the U.S. Army, the Spanish Club of Rochester was reorganized with the following officers: President, Señor Emilio Henriquez Gil: vice president, Señor Carlos Stanton; secretary, Señor Jose Mendez; treasurer, Señor Jose Aponte. The club, whose mame is "El Circula Español de Rochester," has changed rooms in the Central Building, with the services of a competent instructor, Señor Aponte. The executive committee is arranging for a series of debates and lectures, interspersed with an occasional drama in the Spanish language, by members of the club. The organization is looking forward to a prosperous year under the new regime.

"Major Eben Swift, U.S.A.," says the Leavenworth Post, "who has recently been made assistant commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, will succeed General Bell as commandant for the remainder of school year. Major Swift has been stationed at Fort Leavenworth three times, so he can almost be claimed as one of "Ourselves," He first came to the post as aide to General Merritt, which position he filled from 1887 to 1889. He was detailed as assistant instructor in Military Art from 1893 to 1896. He was detailed on duty at the school to take charge of the Department of Military Art, which position he occupied until he was made assistant commandant late last winter. Major Swift is recorder of the Kansas Commandery of Loyal Legica and has hosts of friends in the city. At the banquet given in honor of General Bell, on March 17, he made a most appropriate toast."

Among the many entertainments given at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., complimentary to Mrs. J. Franklin Bell.

he made a most appropriate toast."

Among the many entertainments given at Fort Leavenworth. Kan., complimentary to Mrs. J. Franklin Beli, before her departure for Washington, one of the most charming and artistic was a Saint Patrick luncheon, given by Mrs. Paul Beck, in honor of Mrs. 5:61 and Miss Frances Allison, of St. Louis, on March 24. The table of polished mahogany was bare save for the exquisitely embroidered Canton linen doylies, the centerpieces being a miniature "Blarney" stone, surrounded by a wreath of asparagus fern and surmounted by American Beauties, masquerading as roses of Killarney. Each place card was ornamented with a shamrock, a golden harp, and an original rhyme containing some endearing old Gaelic term, written expressly for each guest by Mrs. Beck, Following the Irish custom on gala occasions, Mrs. Beck had placed the Gaelic motto, "Caed mille a failthe," within a green circle over the mantel, the meaning being, "A thousand welcomes to you." The color scheme of green was carried out through the eight courses and the candleshades and electric light shades were all in the same color. It was one of the most artistic, original and dainty luncheons ever given in the post. The guests were Mrs. Bell, Miss Allison, Mrs. Boughton, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Beach, Miss Elizabeth Parker, of Orange, N.J., and Mrs. Mitchell.

Miss Almy has returned to Washington, D.C., from a sit to friends in Philadelphia.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Joseph F. Janda U.S. Inf., at Ada, Ohio, March 15.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., was a guest the Victoria hotel, New York city, March 27. Mrs. Kellogg, widow of Comdr. H. G. Kellogg, U.S.N., the guest of Mrs. John A. Logan at Calumet Place, (ashington, D.C.

Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Leighton Powell, U.S.A., is among the recent
companies elected in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S.

Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, U.S.A., and wife have arrived
and are comfortably quartered in the cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Charles Beverly Ewing, wife of Major Chas. B. Ewing, surgeon, is at The New Grand Hotel, New York city, where she will remain for some weeks.

Mr. Frederick Van Vliet, the grandson of the late Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., for a visit to his parents at Shrewsbury, N.J.

Lieut. Richard M. Thomas has returned from a two months' leave of absence and on duty in the cantonment with the 14th Cavalry at Presidio, San Francisco.

Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., will visit. New York city on April 10 as the guest of Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regt., and he will review the command in the evening

Mrs. James R. McKee, formerly Miss Mamie Harrison, daughter of the late President Harrison, has returned to New York after visiting her friend, Mrs. Arthur Lee, in Washington, D.C.

Mr. C. J. (Buffalo) Jones and Mrs. Whitmer, his daughter, while in Washington were entertaied by Lieut. and Mrs. Robert W. Lesher, 3d U.S. Cav., after their reception by the President, March 27, 1906.

Mrs. Katharine Norton Lewis, mother of Lieut. Robert Henry Lewis, 21st Battery, F.A., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is slowly regaining her health, and will leave for the South in a few days, probably New Mex-

Lieutenant Brugère, son of General Brugère, head of he French army, March 24, called at the War Depart-ent to pay his respects to the Secretary. He was ecompanied by Captain Fournier, military attaché of he French Legation.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas E. Felder entertained at dinner at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., on March 29, Ambassador to Japan Luke E. Wright, Mrs. John Alban Dougherty, wife, of Lieutenant Commander Dougherty, U.S.N., and Miss Hattie Emmie Rives.

U.S.N., and Miss Hattie Emmie Rives.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand were dinner hosts at Washington, D.C., March 24, at which Comdr. and Mrs. Fremont, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond P. Rodgers, and General Crozier, Captain Fournier and Lieutenant Brugère, of France, were among the guests.

Mrs. Estelle Eagan Cole, daughter of Gen. C. P. Eagan, U.S.A., according to a press despatch from San Antonio, Texas, March 28, secured a divorce. The judge turned the children over to their grandmother. General Eagan was in San Francisco during the trial.

General Sherman's daughter, Mrs. Alexander M. Thackara, wife of the United States consul general at Berlin, is the leader of the American colony in the Kaiser's capital. Her home is in that part of the city known as the District of Columbia, because so many Americans are domiciled in the vicinity.

Following the marriage of two Indians at the Carlisle

Following the marriage of two Indians at the Carlisle adian School, Major and Mrs. Mercer received 125 tests in the gymnasium, where later a dance was held o music by the Carlisle Indian band. Mr. and Mrs. harles, the Indian groom and bride, will visit New York and West Point during their bridal tour.

Capt. Edwin M. Suplee and Capt. O. B. Meyer, of the 14th Cavalry, leave the cantonment in the Presidio, Cal., with their troops on March 30 for a two weeks' detail on the target range across the bay, at Point Bonito. Upon their return to San Francisco they will prepare for their guard duty and summer encampment in the Yosemite Valley.

Mrs. Wren, wife of Capt, Wm. C. Wren, constructing quartermaster, entertained the Ladies' Army Card Club at their home on Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, on Tuesday, March 20, Mrs. Brechenin being the winner of the beautiful doiley given as the prize for the best score at "Five Hundred." Mrs. Wren is entertaining her sister, Miss Bonnel.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th U.S. Cav., to take effect March 31. Captain Harris is a native of West Virginia, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in July, 1886, and from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1891. He reached the grade of captain in February, 1901, and is now in Tacoma, Wash, on leave.

The following were among the agricults at The New

now in Tacoma, Wash., on leave.

The following were among the arrivals at The New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending March 29: Major B. B. Ray, U.S.A.: Major F. S. Harlow, U. S.A.: Major H. M. Lood, U.S.A.: Capt. Girard Sturtevant, U.S.A.: Mrs, C. B. Ewing, wife of Major Ewing, U.S.A.: Lieut, Hiram E. Mitchell, U.S.A., and Capt. D. B. Devore, U.S.A. Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., announces an entertainment at Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 2, entitled, "The Coming Man." Other entertainments are: April 16, entertainment by Miss A. E. Andrews, Chicago: May 2, fourth anniversary, battle of Bayan, entertainment; May 14, Young Men's Christian Association entertainment; May 28th, Rev. A. A. Pfanstich's lecture on Holland.

Lieut, and Mrs. A. C. Wright are comfortable sorthol.

Lieut, and Mrs. A. C. Wright are comfortably settled in quarters in the cantonment of the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., awaiting the return of Lieutenant Wright's regiment, the 42th Infantry, from the Philippines in May. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were obliged to return to this climate on account of the serious illness of their little daughter, who has improved greatly during their stay in California.

Paymr, and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, U.S.N., entertained charmingly at their apartments in Bute street, Norfolk, Va., on March 23. Five-hand euchre was played, and the first prize, a very pretty purse, was awarded to Miss Cornelia McBlair, while the booby was presented to Paymaster Mayo. Among those present were Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Miss Cornelia McBlair, Miss Louise Dillard, of Rocky Mount, Va., and Mayo.

Capt. S. Cosby and Lleut, E. J. Dent, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., have been, it is reported making an inspection of the dykes and improvements being made in the Rappahannock River in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., and are mapping out the work still to be done. The shoals in the river between Tappahannock and Fredericksburg in the river between Tappahannock and Fredericksburg.

ericksburg are yet to be dredged, and it is understood plans for the work are now being prepared and bids for the work will be asked.

the work will be asked.

Lieut. Arthur McAllister, U.S.M.C., was wounded by his own revolver, March 26, when he tripped in chasing supposed thieves in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N.Y. The bullet struck his left foot at the ankle, went clear through the flesh and splintered the bone. Lieutenant McAllister was carried to the marine barracks, and from there to the Navy Hospital, where it was said that he was resting easily, that there was little danger that he would lose his foot. The supposed thieves, who were after some copper, got away.

Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President Hobart, has left Washington, D.C., where she has passed two months most delightfully with her many friends entertaining her. Mrs. Hobart gave a luncheon at the New Willard previous to her departure. The guests were Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. MacVeigh, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Hornblower, Mrs. Butler, Miss Clayton, Miss Sherrill, Miss Sherman, Miss Towers and Miss Briggs.

Miss Towers and Miss Briggs.

In speaking of the change of station of Capt. Manus McCloskey from the Puget Sound Artillery District to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., the Port Townsend Daily Leader says: "Captain McCloskey has been stationed at Fort Worden since it was first garrisoned four years ago, and during his residence here has won many friends and admirers through his genial and courteous manner. He is identified with the leading Masonic orders in this city, and, with Mrs. McCloskey, is very popular socially. Their many friends in the Puget Sound cities will regret their departure."

identified with the leading Masonic orders in this city, and, with Mrs. McCloskey, is very popular socially. Their many friends in the Puget Sound cities will regret their departure."

Recently Miss Emma Alexander, State superintendent of work among seamen in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, supplied the entire ship's company, including officers (610 in number) of the U.S.S. Indiana with comfort bags. The distribution took place on the gun deck of the ship, where all the men and officers were assembled. They were most enthusiastic in their appreciation. Miss Alexander has supplied many ships in the Navy with these valuable gifts, which contain the following articles: Needles, thread, pins, buttons, tape, countplaster, scissors, comb, darning cotton, beeswax, Testament, pledge card, personal letter and songster.

Col. John D. Hall, chief surgeon, U.S.A., who retired on March 17, having reached the age limit of sixty-four years, thirty-eight of which has been spent in the active service of his country, with Mrs. Hall, will leave San Francisco for the East the latter part of the month, and will make their home in Boston, Mass. In addition to the facts of Colonel Hall's record we gave last week, it is also of interest to note that in December, 1868, he was sent to the Western frontier, where he had many varied experiences in the Indian wars, which were then going on from time to time. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was ordered to Gretna, where he assisted in mustering in 11,000 volunteers and afterward went to Fort Wadsworth, where he established a hospital of 250 beds and took care of many sick and wounded soldiers returning from Cuba. Colonel Hall took charge of the medical supply depot in San Francisco, Cal., in 1898, which position he held for four years, when he was sent to the Philippines and made chief surgeon of the Department of the Usayas. He was later made chief surgeon of the Department of the Justine Proposition of the Justine Proposition of the Justine Proposition of the Justine

#### BATTLE IN SAMAR.

Advices from Manila report a serious engagement between a force of the Philippine Constabulary and a band of pulajane outlaws at Magtaon, Island of Samar, on the morning of March 24. It appears that on March 23 Col. William S. Scott, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Philip pine Constabilary, Judge Lobinger and an interpreter visited the camp of the pulajanes who promised to surrender the next morning. At the time agreed upon the render the next morning. At the time agreed upon the Governor of Samar, George Curry, who served in Cuba as a captain in the Rough Riders, and afterward in the Philippines as a member of the 11th U.S. Cav., and still later as Chief of Police of Manila, accompanied by Colonel Scott, School Superintendent Hoover, and Judge Lobinger, proceeded to the Constabulary headquarters to receive the surrender. Chief Aguilar, the pulajane leader, six sub-chiefs and 100 Pulajanes formed in line in front of the Constabulary barracks. A peace conference was held and a few moments later, while Superintendent Hoover was engaged in taking a photograph of the assembly, Chief Aguilar blew a whistle, whereupon the pulajanes rushed at the Constabulary and the Americans and at the same time the Constabulary fired a volley into the outlaws. Colonel Scott escaped into the barracks. Governor Curry, Judge Lobinger and Superintendent Hoover fled to the River Magtaon. The Governor and his interpreter swam it uninjured, but became separated in the brush on the other side, Meantime the Constabulary attacked the Pulajanes with the bayonet, killing thirty of them and wounding forty, and chased the survivors lpto the mountains, Josing sixteen killed of

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wounded. The Governor General of the Philippines cabled the following report of the affair to the War Department under date of March 26:

Secretary of War, Washington:

canned the rollowing report of the analy to the War Department under date of March 26:

"Secretary of War, Washington:

Saturday morning, March 24, Governor Curry had arranged to receive the surrender of remaining Pulajanes and leaders at Magtaon, Samar. Leaders and 100 Pulajanes, fourteen guns presented themselves. Immediately before surrender was to occur Pulajanes leader signaled and all made bolo rush. Judge Lobinger and district school inspector escaped in one direction, Curry another, swimming river, escaping in brush; other Americans safe. The Constabulary lost sixteen killed, wounded and missing; some guns lost; thirty Pulajanes buried; Pulajanes pursued; Curry lost thirty-six hours, but presently found in road camp; withdraws application for leave of absence; purposes to finish pacification; reports natives in the province actively assisting him; each found zealous to exterminate Pulajanes."

Governor Curry submitted the following report to the Governor General of the Philippines, March 26: "Had a hard fight in which Captain Jones, of the Constabutary, lost half of his command, gaining a magnificent victory in the face of overwhelming odds. The Pulajanes under a flag of truce, and while promising to surrender, immediately opened fire, charging the Constabulary. The leader of the Pulajanes ordered his men to first wipe out the Constabulary and then to capture myself and the other Americans. I have requested a company of Federal troops immediately, and later on when joined by this additional force will prepare to wage a war of extermination against the fugitives, which is the only alternative. The Constabulary did splendidly, though their inferior firearms, which were minus bayonets, placed them at a disadvantage. With the assistance of the Federal troops we will be able to exterminate the fugitives, who are now in the mountains, and will destroy the crops. The natives of Samar, with the exception of the Pulajanes, Judge Lobinger and all the other Americans are safe."

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, which includes Samar, has gone to that island to ascertain whether it is necessary to employ Regular troops in suppressing the Pulajanes. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, has ordered the issue of 500 Krag-Jorgensen rifles to the Constabulary operating in Samar, to replace the Springfields which they have hitherto been using.

#### FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Little Rock, Ark., March 27, 1906.
Co. F, 13th Inf., left on Wednesday last for the regular monthly practice march in command of Lieuts. George B. Goodrich and Dwight B. Lawton, leaving early in the morning and had a twelve-mile march over the mountains.

Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton left on March 28 for Fort Riley to take his examination for promotion. Capt. and Mrs. Charle Lyman Bent entertained the bachelor officers with a Ne England breakfast on Sunday morning.

Lyman Bent entertained the bachelor officers with a New England breakfast on Sunday morning.

Little Emily Eleanor Bent was given a surprise birthday party on March 26 by Mrs. Hayley M. Bennett. The reception rooms were beautifully arranged with spring flowers, favors and ribbons. A delicious luncheon was served.

Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe will leave on Thursday for San Francisco, Cal., where she will meet her son, Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, who will return this week from the Philippines. On Tuesday Miss Carolyn Peoy entertained a small bridge party. Twelve players made exceptionally good scores, the highest being made by Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent.

President Opperson, of the Snowford Club, extended the hospitality of the club to a number of women friends on saturday evening. The occasion was one of great pleasure. Bridge was the medium of entertainment. The players were: Bridge was the medium of entertainment. The players were wessers. and Mesdames Chris Ledwidge, John T. Jarrell, Charles Lyman Bent, Al. Shields, Thomas T. Cotman, Fred W. Berger, Wiley B. Miller, F. B. T. Hollenberg, William Cates Bond, Misses Nancy Nelson, Eva and Nell Butler. The prizes were won by Mesdames Cotman and Ledwidge.

Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe entertained at luncheon on Tuesday in compliment to Major and Mrs. F. W. Sibley. The table was arranged with hyacinths and daffodils. Covers were laid for ten. On the afternoon of Tuesday Mrs. James Phalen entertained informally at bridge in honor of Mrs. Sibley. Bridge was played at three tables, the prizes being won by Mrs. William Ayres Cook and Mrs. E. W. Gibb. On Fridge Wrs. William Ayres Cook and Mrs. E. W. Gibb. On Fridge work was made by Mrs. T. T. Cotman. On Saturday Mrs. Bent gove the second bridge of the weekly series. The best score was made by Mrs. John W. McLoud. Mrs. Thomas E. Burrow gave a beautiful luncheon bridge on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. James Anson Shipton, of Fort Totten, N.Y. Lieut, George E. Goodrich has recovered from a recent attack of illness.

#### FORT HOWARD.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., March 28, 1906.

Mrs. Deems, wife of Lieut. Clarence Deems, jr., entertained the Sewing Circle last Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments were served. On Friday evening Mrs. Franklin R. Kenney entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. W. H. H. Clark, of Delaware City, Del.

Mrs. Franklin R. Kenney and Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown spent a few days in Washington, D.C., last week where they attended Congress. They were the guests of Miss McKinley, of Oklahoma, who is spending the winter there.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., and Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln attended the dance given by the Sparrows Point Club last Saturday evening. They were the guests of Mr. Banks Holcomb, jr., a member of the club.

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#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 22, 1906. Appointments by transfer in the Army.

Appointments by transfer in the Army.

First Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, 1st Cav., from the Cavalry arm to the Infantry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Nominations received by the Senate March 23, 1906.

Promotions in the Army—Artillery Corps.

To be lieutenant colonels

Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., from March 3, 1906, vice Duvall, appointed brigadier general. Major Charles D. Parkhurst, A.C., from March 16, 1906, vice McClellan, promoted.

To be major

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, A.C., from March 3, 1906, vice Andrews, promoted

To be captains.

First Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C., from Feb. 24, 1906, ice Foote, promoted.

First Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, A.C., from March 3, 1906, ice Van Deusen, promoted.

First Lieut. Homer B. Grant, A.C., from March 3, 1906, ce Curtis, resigned. Curtis, resigned. irst Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, A.C., from March 9, 1906, Black, detailed in Signal Corps. ominations received by the Senate March 28, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. George H. Baird, 11th Cav., to be first lieutenant from March 27, 1906, vice Kirkman, 8th Cav., dismissed.

Artillery Corps

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, A.C., to be colonel from March 26, 1906, vice Hills, retired.

Major Montgomery M. Macomb, A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from March 26, 1906, vice Anderson, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 23, 1906, vice Cooke (L. W.), 26th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 23, 1906, vice Cooke (L. W.), 26th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Capt. William H. Sage, 23d Inf., to be major from March 23, 1906, vice Hardin, 7th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., to be captain from Jan. 24, 1906, vice Jackson, 1st Inf., retired.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 1st Inf., to be captain from Feb. 17, 1906, vice Steedman, 11th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 11th Inf., to be captain from March 3, 1906, vice Cotter, 15th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., to be captain from March 23, 1906, vice Sage, 23d Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. John M. Campbell, 5th Inf., to be captain from March 24, 1906, vice Siviter, 28th Inf., deceased.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 23, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Major Allen Allensworth, chaplain, 24th Inf., to be placed the retired list with the rank of lieutenant colonel from e date on which he shall be retired from active service. Lieut. Col. Edward B. Moseley, deputy surgeon general, to assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel from sech 17, 1906

Lieut. Col. John McClelland, A.C., to be colonel from March 17, 1906.

Major, Louis A. La Garde, surg., to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 17, 1906.

Capt. Paul F. Straub, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major from March 17, 1906.

Lieut. Col. John McClelland, A.C., to be colonel from March

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Ol
Leiut. Gen. John C. Bates, Chief of Staff.

S.O., MARCH 29, WAR DEPT.

The retirement March 29 of Brig. Gen. Henry S. Turrill, he having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced. Contract Surg. Walter Whitney from duty at Columbus Barracks to Fort Terry.

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, 6th Cav., detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Signal Corps. Lieutenant Abbott goes to Fort Omaha for duty.

First Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, and to Plattsburg Barracks.

#### CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 53, MARCH 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.
This order, which makes a number of changes in the Army
gulations, will be found on page 870 of this issue.

G.O. 56, MARCH 19, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes the proceedings of the National Board for th
Promotion of Rifle Practice at its meeting in Washington, D.C
Jan. 24, together with the modified regulations for the nations
match and other competitions. These proceedings were note
in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 3, page 644, an
changes in the regulations governing the matches were pul
lished in our issue of Feb. 10, page 668.

G.O. 59, MARCH 22, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Hereafter prompt payment will be made of the reward for the arrest and delivery of deserters to the military authorities. To this end funds for the purpose will be kept on deposit by chief quartermasters of departments, who will, upon call, at once place the necessary amount to the credit of the quartermaster of any post at which a deserter has been delivered, and will immediately telegraph notification of the credit to the quartermaster making the call therefor.

When a deserter is delivered at any post and there is a probability that payment for his apprehension will be necessary, the commanding officer will instruct the quartermaster of the department a request that the required amount be placed to his credit.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS H BADDY December 1906, WAR DEPT.

placed to his credit.

By order of the Secretary of War:
THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen. U.S.A., Act. C. of S

G.O. 60, MARCH 23, 1906, WAR DEPT Describes lands in the Philippine Islands reserved for m ry purposes in Batan Island, lying off the coast of Luzon a the island of Cacraray, Albay Province.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

GOURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 61, MARCH 27, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. convened at Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., of which Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, 4th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. William P. Screws, 19th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Horace U. Little, Philippine Scouts.

Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty."

The specification alleged that the accused while officer of the day was found drunk at Sapican, Mindanao, P.I., at about 11 o'clock p.m., April 21, 1905.

Charge II.—"Disobedience of orders."

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Little, having received a lawful command from his superior officer, Capt. H. S. (Howland, to "go on to the next stream and halt." did wilfully disobey the said order, on the trail between Lake Buluan and Camp Sapican, Mindanao, about 10:30 o'clock, a.m., Nov. 1, 1905. Charge III.—"Disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer."

The specification of the

Charge III.—'Disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer.'

The specification of this charge states that he swore at his C.O., Capt. H. S. Howland, and used other disrespectful and insubordinate language toward him, on the trail between Lake Buluan and Camp Sapican, Mindanao, Nov. 1, 1905.

The accused submitted a special plea to the jurisdiction of the court, claiming that the organization known as Philippine Scotts is not a part of the Regular Establishment of the Army, but is a volunteer or provisional organization, and that the defendant, being a member of an organization not belonging to the Regular forces of the United States, is not, under the 77th Article of War, subject to the jurisdiction of a court-martial composed of officers of the Regular establishment, as was the composition of the court before which he was being tried.

This plea was overruled by the court, whereupon the accused pleaded not guilty.

He was found guilty of Charge I, and its specification, but not guilty of Charge II and the specification.

Charge III.—Of the first specification, "Not guilty." Of the second specification. "Guilty, except of the words 'gross disrespect and, and except of the words 'extremely disrespectful and, except of the words respectful and, occupted words not guilty."

Of the charge, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service of the United States. President Roosevelt approved the sentence.

G.O. 63, MARCH 28, 1906, WAR DEPT. Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, of which Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., was president, and Capt. John B. Bennet, 16th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th Cav., heretofore referred to in our columns. The charges were:

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specifications alleged embezzlement of troop funds, forgery, false statements.

He was found guilty, and sentenced "to be dismissed the Service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in a penitentiary for two years."

Lieutenant Kirkman ceases to be an officer of the Army from March 27, 1906, and the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is designated as the place for his confinement. G.O. 63, MARCH 28, 1906, WAR DEPT. occedings of the G.C.M. at Cuartel de Espai

G.O. 11, MARCH 20, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Reno, O.T., of which Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav., was president, and Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, 25th Inf.

Reno, O.T., of which Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav., was president, and Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, 25th Inf.

Charge 1. Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specification alleged that Lieutenant Wallen, battalion Q.M. and C.S., having been ordered, about Dec. 27, 1905, to prepare the customary papers for the transfer of his accountability as Q.M. at Fort Reno, by Dec. 31, 1905, did neglect to comply with said order.

Charge 2. Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War. The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Wallen failed to obey orders to give the transfer of public property and funds for which he was accountable, his personal attention and not delegate it to enlisted men, and that he left the transfer of his Q.M. property to Post Q.M. Sergt. James R. Gillespie. It was also alleged that he was absent without leave from 7:30 o'clock a.m., to 7:30 o'clock p.m., Jan. 5, 1906, and that having been ordered to give the transfer of public funds and property for which he was accountable his personal attention and not delegate the same to enlisted men, did wilfully disobey said command by turning over to Post Commissary Sergeant Percy Butler, U.S.A., the amount of \$357.66, more or less, subsistence funds, which should have been transferred by him to his successor, 1st Lieut. S. W. Noyes, 30th Inf.

Additional charge. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specification under this charge alleged that Lieutenant Wallen having in his capacity as post commissary of Fort Reno, come into possession of certain subsistence funds of the United States, did grossly neglect his duty by allowing the enlisted men on duty in the post commissary to have access to and take charge of said funds, which facilitated and resulted in the theft by some party or parties unknown of a part of Such funds, viz: \$357.66, more or less.

He was

G.O. 62, MARCH 28, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Revokes G.O. 5, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Washington, Jan. 21
1903, and publishes new instructions relative to furnishing ordnance stores and supplies to troops, except Coast Artillery, and to the inspection and repair of mobile Artillery material by officers and employees of the Ordnance Department.

material by officers and employees of the Ordnance, approved the Secretary of War, when leather or other stores belong to the Ordnance Department are condemned by an inspectant ordered destroyed or broken up, all rings, buckles other trimmings of brass will be cut off by enlisted labor with convenient before the property is destroyed. The brass, it secured after a sufficient quantity has accumulated to just the cost of transportation will be shipped to the Rock Isla Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., except in the Philippines Divisi where it will be shipped to the Manila Ordnance Depot use in new manufactures or as scrap.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF CADET.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CADET.

G.O. 64, MARCH 29, 1906, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 64, MARCH 29, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at West Point, N.Y., and of which Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Guy E. Carleton, Art. Corps, judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Cadet James S. Bradshaw, 1st Class, U.S. Military Academy.

Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline contrary to Par. 131, Regulations U.S.M.A., in violation of the 62d Article of War." The specification alleged that Cadet Bradshaw, having received a command from his superior officer, Capt. I. C. Welborn, 9th Inf., to 'report to me the names of the cadets who left your table in the mess hall at super, and if none left, so state,' or words to that effect, did wilfully disobey the same on Feb. 26, 1906." It was also alleged that he failed to obey the same order received from the commandant of cadets, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze.

The accused pleaded guilty and was found guilty, and sentenced "to be dismissed from the Service of the United States."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in this case having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

"The White House, March 24, 1906.
"The White House, March 24, 1906.
"The was of Cadet James S. Bradshaw, 1st Class, U.S. Military Academy, the offense committed not having been charged under the 21st Article of War, the findings and sentence are disapproved.

CIR 19 MARCH 26, 1906. WAR DEPT.

CIR. 19, MARCH 26, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The following extract from an act of Congress, approved Oct.

1, 1890, providing for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein, and instructions thereunder, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

eerned: Provided, That should the officer fail in his physical examina-n and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physi-disability contracted in the line of duty he shall be retired h the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be pro-

moted;
An incurable disease or injury or a disease or injury not curable within a reasonable time, either of which is of such a character as to disqualify an officer for duty on the active list, constitutes incapacity for service under this act. If, however, a disease or injury be curable within a reasonable time the officer should be regarded as physically qualified for promotion. The question as to the curability of a disease or injury is one for an examining board to determine upon the advice of its medical members. If a board be unable to determine such question it should recommend that the officer be re-examined after such period as, in its opinion, may be necessary to permit a determination to be reached.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 10, MARCH 20, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Designates the months of November, December, January, February, March, and July, of each year for garrison training for the troops in this department and the months of April, May, June, August, September, and October, as the season for field training.

CIRCULAR 18, MARCH 22, 1906, WAR DEPT.
When troops are in temporary camps or on active campaign the list of articles to be kept on hand by the Subsistence Department for sale to officers and enlisted men will be fixed by the commanding general, depending on the amount of transportation available and the conditions of service. When the transportation is limited the list should ordinarily comprise, in addition to the components of the ration, only the necessary toilet articles, and tobacco, pipes, matches, writing material, and one or two varieties each of canned vegetables and canned or dried fruits.

By order of the Secretary of War: CIRCULAR 18, MARCH 22, 1906, WAR DEPT canned or dried fruits.

By order of the Secretary of War:
THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen. U.S.A., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 6. MARCH 23, 1906, ATLANTIC DIV.
The 21st Co., C.A., will proceed on or about April 10, 19
om Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Howard, Md., for station.

CIRCULAR 14, MARCH 23, 1906, ATLANTIC DIV.
Publishes an endorsement from Gen. W. P. Duvall, Acting
Chief of Artillery, concurred in by the Chief of Staff, which
says: "The supplementary reports of commanding officers
of Coast Artillery posts should, it is believed, be forwarded
through the Artillery District commander. Everything pertaining to Coast Artillery efficiency is under his supervision,
and it is not believed to be desirable to have two supplementary reports submitted for the purpose of separating Artillery
subjects from purely post administrative subjects."

G.O. 17, MARCH 16, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. So much of G.O. 14, these headquarters, dated Feb. 16, 1906, as provides for the target practice of Troops I, K and M, 14th Cav., is amended as follows: Troop I will hold its carbine practice from April 16 to May 15, instead of from April 1 to 15. The months of March, April and May are announced as the regular practice season for Troops I, K and

G.O. 7. MARCH 14, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.
Publishes instructions for the preparation and rendition of
l estimates, requisitions, statements, reports, etc., required
these headquarters from quartermasters in this department

G.O. s, MARCH 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA Under Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned assumes commu-the department.

C. H. NOBLE, Col., 10th Inf.

G.O. 7, MARCH 23, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST. Capt. Albert J. Bowley, A.C., is appointed and announce aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

G.O. 5, MARCH 16, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF. The President having in G.O. 51, c.s., W.D., transferred the State of Louisiana to the Department of the Gulf, the undersigned bereby assumes command of all U.S. troops and property located in that State, not excepted from his authority by regulations and orders, and officers heretofore reporting to the Headquarters of Texas will report to these headquarters.

J. F. WADE, Major Gen., U.S.A., commanding.

G.O. 17, MARCH 20, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI Gives instructions relative to the carrying out of the quirements of G.O. 44, c.s., W.D.

G.O. 6, MARCH 19, 1906, PACIFIC DIV.
Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., having reported, is asgned to temporary duty as Chief Enginer Officer of the

#### DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT.

G.O. 43. DEC. 31, 1905. DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The department commander takes pleasure in publishing to the troops the names of the officers and enlisted men who have distinguished themselves in action and otherwise in the Department of Mindanao:

Second Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Inf., for gallantry in action at Laksamana Usap's Cotta, Jan. 7, 1905, being one of the first to enter the barricade where he was severely wounded, losing an eye by a spear thrown from within the cotta. Sergt. Henry Balbach. Troop M. 14th Cav., for gallantry in action at attack on Peruka Uig's Cotta, May 2, 1905, where he was killed.

Capt. J. McI. Carter, 14th Cav., for coolness and quick shooting in dispatching a Moro (juramentado), who suddenly attempted the lives of officers of the 14th Cavalry, who were attending a Moro wedding at the rancheria of Sultan Lantoy, Jan. 31, 1905.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 17th Inf., for gallantry in car-

Jan. 31, 1905.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 17th Inf., for gallantry in caring for wounded under fire at Simpetan (1904); Usap's Cotta, Jolo; Pala's Cotta, Jolo.

Capt. Habstead Dorey, 4th Inf., A.D.C., for gallantry in action, and for valuable assistance after having been wounded at Usap's Cotta, Jan. 7, 1905.

Second Lieut. R. E. Fisher, 14th Cav., for fine conduct at Peruka Utig's Cotta. May 3, 1905, where in a hand-to-hand fight in a trench in the jungle with Moros who had killed Sergeant Balbach, he killed three and cleared the trench.

Pet. James H. Gilson, band, 22d Inf., for gallantry in saving a comrade from drowning near Camp Keithley, Mindanao, Feb. 24, 1905. Private Gilson has been awarded a certificate of merit.

24, 1905. Private Gilson has been awarded a certificate of merit.

Sergt. Ist Class James C. Gunn, H.C., U.S.A., for conspicuous gallantry in caring for the wounded under heavy fire, at Peruka Utig's Cotta, May 3, 1905, where he was twice severely wounded. Recommended for certificate of merit for his action in this fight, as well as for his fine conduct on the march and under fire in Datu Ali expedition.

First Lieut. J. W. Hanner, asst. surg., mentioned in reports of his C.O. for conspicuous conduct under fire at Peruka Utig's Cotta, May 2, 1905, and during the fight with the Prophet Tungalan, on Pata Island, May 13, 1905.

First Lieut. H. L. Harris, jr., battalion adjutant, 22d Inf., for conspicuous gallantry in directing movements of most exposed part of firing line and being the first man to enter the blockhouse at the capture of Peruka Utig's Cotta, May 3, 1905.

First Lieut. H. P. Hobbs, battalion adjutant, 17th Inf., for gallantry in action at Pala's Cotta, May 5, 1905, where with his company (Provisional Company, 17th Inf.), he held a position under heavy fire at a range of from ten to one hundred yards from a strong position for more than four hours, and for fearlessly exposing himself in a tree, by which he gained valuable information as to the enemy's position.

Capt. H. P. Howard, 14th Cav., for gallantry and efficiency at Usap's Cotta, Jan. 7, 1905.

Pvt. William R. Hutchinson, Co. K, 22d Inf., member of the davance guard, for bravery in action and fine marksmanship at engagement with Datu Ali at Malala River, Mindanao, Oct. 22, 1905.

22. 1905.

Second Lieut. James M. Jewell. 14th Cav., for gallantry in action at Laksamana Usap's Cotta, Jan. 7, 1905, where he voluntarily took upon himself the dangerous duty of cutting through the stockade, and was mortally wounded.

Pyt. John Kelly, Co. K, 17th Inf. (Provisional Company), for gallantry in action at capture of Pala's Cotta (Cotta Lumbo), May 5, 1905, where he was killed while in advance of the charging line.

Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., for gallantry in caring for wounded under fire at capture of Laksamana Usap's Cotta, Jan. 7, 1905.

wounded under fire at capture of Laksamana Usap's Cotta, Jan. 7, 1905.

Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, for most efficient conduct in organizing and commanding the expedition, composed of the Provisional Company, 22d Inf., and a detachment of scouts (50th Company, P.S.), resulting in the death of Ali and the capture or destruction of his immediate following, a result most important to the peace of the Cotabato Valley, Major Charles M. O'Connor. 14th Cav., for gallantry and skill in the attack on, and capture of, Pala's Cotta, Jolo (Cotta Lumbo). May 5, 1905.

Major Abner Pickering, 22d Inf., for gallantry at the capture of Peruka Utig's Cotta, May 3, 1905.

Capt. James H. Revess, 14th Cav., for gallantry and efficiency at Usap's Cotta, Jan. 7, 1905.

Second Lieut. Philip Remington, 22d Inf., for coolness and sallantry in action at Malala River, Oct. 22, 1905 (Datu Ali Expedition), where he commanded the advance guard.

First Lieut. Henry Rodgers, P.S., twice selected for special field service against Datu Ali (Simpetan Expedition and Datu Ali Expedition), with detachments of the 50th Company, P.S., for valuable services under trying conditions on these occasions. Pvt. John J. Rorke, Co. G, 22d Inf., for bravery in action, in voluntarily continuing in the fight after being severely wounded in both lungs at engagement with Datu Ali, Malala River, Mindanao, Oct. 22, 1905.

Major H. L. Scott, 14th Cav. (Governor of Sulu), for gallantry, and successful conduct of operations against Moros of Look, ending with capture of Laksamana Usap's Cotta and effective pacification of that district.

Packmaster Mora E. Smith, for gallantry in bringing up supplies under fire for the wounded at attack on Laksamana Usap's Cotta, Jan. 7, 1905.

Lieut. J. E. Walker, U.S.N. (commanding U.S.S. Quiros), for valuable and gallant co-operation with his gun detachments (with Midshipman J. P. Hart, U.S.N., 1 six-pounder and 2 Cott automatics), at Usap's Cotta, Jan. 7, 1905.

Sergt. Lewis Williams (acting first sergeant, Provisional Company), Co. K, 17th Inf., for gallantry in action at Pala's Cotta, May 5, 1905, where by taking an exposed position in a tree he was able to fire into the enemy's works, doing considerable execution. Sergeant Williams was afterwards killed in the same engagement.

The carefully selected officers and men of the following named provisional companies for their valuable services and active field work in the pursuit of Datu Ali, in the Rio Grande Valley, Mindanao. Their perseverence under very trying conditions made possible the final destruction of the hostile forces and the complete pacification of the valley.

14th Cavarlay Provisional Company, Capt. R. O. Van Horn and 1st Lieut. H. P. Hobbs, commanding, Aug. 15, 1904, to April 21, 1905 (also in expedition against hostile Moros in the Islands of Sulu and Pata, 1st Lieut. H. P. Hobbs, commanding, from Aug. 11, 1904, to May, 1905 (also in the expedition against hostile Moros in the

1905.)
22d Infantry (2d) Provisional Company, 1st Lieut. S. B.
22d Infantry (2d) Provisional Company, 1st Lieut. S. B.
23t, commanding, in the expedition which resulted in the
24th of Datu Ali, Oct. 11 to Nov. 2, 1905.
25 By command of Major General Wood:
26 J. R. WILLIAMS, Major, Military Secretary.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for one month is granted Brig. Gen. Constant Villiams. (March 15, D. Colo.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Lorenzo W. Cooke, U.S.A., from active service on March 24, 1906, at his own request, after over forty-two years' service, is announced. (March 24, W.D.)

W.D.)

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell will repair to Washington at the proper time and report in person not later than April 9, 1906, to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 27, W.D.)

The retirement on March 28, 1906, of Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Califf, he having attained the age of sixty-two years, is aunounced. (March 28, W.D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect April 3, 906, is granted Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Gen. Staff. (March 2, W.D.)
Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Gen. Staff, at the expiration of the

22. W.D.)

22. W.D.)

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Gen. Staff, at the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to San Francisco for duty. (March 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. W. S. Schuyler, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, Southwestern Division. (March 22, W.D.)

Major William A. Mann. Gen. St. 5.

leave granted him, will proceed to San Francisco for duty. (March 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. W. 8. Schuyler, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, Southwestern Division. (March 22, S.W.D.)

Major William A. Mann, Gen. Staff, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of the education al institutions named: University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; University of the South, Sewanec, Tenn.; Agricultural College, Agricultural College, Miss.; Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn.; Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; University of South Dakota, Vermilion, S.D.; South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S.D.; North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D.; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; State University, Iowa City, Iowa; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa; Blees Military Academy, Macon, Mo. (March 27, W.D.)

Major John S. Mallory, Gen. Staff, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of the educational institutions named: South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S.C.; University of Florida, Lake City, Fla.; Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga.; Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; North Carolina College, Cary, Fork Union, Va.; Agricultural and Mechanical College, Dahlonega, Ga.; Clemson Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N.C.; Fork Union Academy, Fork Union, Va.; Yirginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; Agricultural and Mechanical College, Pahlonega, Ga.; Clemson Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N.C.; Fork Union, Va.; Agricultural and Mechanical Col

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Q.M., is assigned to duty in the Army Transport Service, with station at San Francisco. (March 24, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Nathan Cahn having reported, will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., with permission to delay twenty days en route. (March 16, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Capt. Harry L. Pettus from duty in the Philippines to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders, Capt. Verling K. Hart, now awaiting orders at San Francisco, will proceed at once to Cheyenne, Wyo., and assume charge of construction work at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., relieving Capt. William S. Scott, who will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail about April 16, 1906, for the Philippine Islands for duty. Capt. Frederick W. Cole from duty as Q.M., and also in charge of construction work at Fort Moultrie, S.C., and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as assistant at that depot. (March 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles J. Hatcher will, upon receipt of this order, be placed upon the retired list. (March 27, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will report to the C.O. of that post for temporary duty. (March 27, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph Schwar, P.I., will report to the commanding general, Philippines, for duty, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (March 24, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph D. McKeany, Fort Hunt, will be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Frank E. Adams. (March 24, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Frank E. Adams, San Juan, P.R., when relieved by a post commissary sergeant, will be discharged from the Army, under the provisions of G.O. 4, W.D., Jan. 8, 1906. (March 24, W.D.)

The following named post commissary sergeants, having reported, will proceed to the stations designated after their respective names, with permission to delay twenty days en route: George H. Harrell to Fort Fremont, S.C.; Louis Lemmer to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. (March 16, D. Cal.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Edward Ross having reported, will proceed to Fort Columbia, Wash. (March 16, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 53, W.D., March 3, 1906, as relates to Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles F. B. Zimmermann, Fort Columbia, Wash. is revoked. (March 22, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles F. B. Zimmermann will be placed upon the retired list. (March 22, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, deputy surgeon general, uphis relief from duty at U.S.M.A., will proceed to San Fracisco and take the first available transport for the Philippi Islands for duty. (March 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. John B. Huggins, asst. surg., is relieved freduty in the Army Transport Service, and will sail from S. Francisco March 26, 1906, to Manila, for duty. (March 2.

W.D.)
The leave granted Contract Surg. Henry M. Hall is extended one month. (March 22, W.D.)
The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of Walter C. Chidester, asst. surg., with rank as captain from March 24, 1996, is announced. (March 24, W.D.)
Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, is granted Contract Surg. Charles L. Baker. (March 24, W.D.)
W.D.)

1906, is granted Contract Surg. Charles L. Baker. (March 24, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major William D. Crosby, surg., at the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty. 1st Lieut. Charles F. Morse, asst. surg., at the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty, relieving Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg. Captain Marrow will proceed to Fort Morore for duty. 1st Lieut. John W. Hanner, asst. surg., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico, and from further special duty under the Governor of Potro Rico, to take effect April 1, 1906, and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (March 27, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Harrison W. Stuckey is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Snelling, Minn., vice 1st Lieut. W.D.)

Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner is relieved from duty at Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner is relieved from duty at Contract Surg.

William H. Tefft, asst. surg., hereby relieved. (March 27, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner is relieved from duty at Fort Crook, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Michie for duty, relieving Contract Surg, Clemens W. McMillan, who will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (March 27, W.D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 5, S.O. 52, March 2, 1906, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg., is suspended until the return of Major Charles Richard, surg., to Fort Jay, N.Y. (March 28, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Col. Charles L. Heizmann, asst. surg. general, is relieved from duty in the office of the Surgeon General and as president of the faculty of the Army Medical School and president of the Army medical board, to take effect April 20, 1906, and will then proceed to San Francisco, for duty as chief surgeon and as medical superintendent of the Army transport service in San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, of those duties only. Col. Philip F. Harvey is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Easts, to take effect May 1, 1906, and will then proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as chief surgeon of Department of the East, relieving Col. Valery Havard, asst. surg. general. Colonel Havard will repair to Washington for duty in office of surgeon general and as president of the faculty of the Army Medical School and president of the Army medical board. (March 28, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Henry Killikelly, H.C., Fort McDowell, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (March 28, W.D.)

will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for unity. (March 22, W.D.)
Sergt, First Class Theodore H. Connor, H.C., Fort McDowell, will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., to relieve Sergt, First Class Willis S. Yates, H.C. (March 20, Pac. D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Class Willis S. Yates, H.C. (March 20, Pac. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. John H. Finnegan, Fort Flagler, Wash., will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward A. Gehrmann, who will be sent to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (March 22, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard Ulex, Fort Andrews, Mass., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Noel, who will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Sergt. James W. Abbott. Sergeant Abbott will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and sent on the first available transport to Manila to relieve Ord. Sergt. William Davis, who will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at Fort Andrews, Mass. (March 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins, Fort Missoula, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila to relieve Ord. Sergt. George T. Rollins. Sergeant Rollins will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Jardine, who will be sent on the first available transport to Manila to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Jardine, who will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John A. Wise, Fort Sill, will be sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins, Fort Missoula, Mont., will be sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins, Fort Missoula, Mont., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco to relieve Ord. Sergt. William Davis, who will be sent to Fort Manila to relieve Ord. Sergt. William Davis, who will be sent to Fort Manila to relieve Ord. Sergt. William Davis, who will be sent to Fort Manila to relieve Ord. Sergt. Rollins, who will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins, Fort Missoula, Mont., will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)

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will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)
Ord. Sergt. Philip W. Cahill, Fort McDowell, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, P.I., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Jardine, who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)
Ord. Sergt. John A. Wise, Fort Sill, Okla., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, to relieve Ord. Sergt. William O'Neill, who will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)
Ord. Sergt. Edward M. Williams, Fort Baker, Cal., will be sent to Manila to relieve Ord. Sergt. William M. Gamage, who will be sent to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)
Ord. Sergt. George Dany, Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sent to Fort Levett, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John O'Riley, who will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)
Ord. Sergt. Michael G. Geraghty, Fort Pickens, Fla., will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 23, W.D.)
Capt. George W. Martin, 18th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. Robert R. Raymond, C.E., relieved. (March 23, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Edward M. dams, C.E., to take effect upon the completion of his exmination for promotion. (March 26, W.D.)

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, is relieved from uty at Benicia Barracks, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash.,

for duty, to relieve Capt. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, of his duties as signal officer in charge of the cable ship Burnside, and as Q.M. and A.C.S. of that cable ship. (March 24, W.D.) SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C. (March 26, W.D.)
Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., at his own request is relieved from duty at the Signal School, Fort Leavenworth. (March 26, W.D.)
Leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps. (March 28, W.D.)
The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Abrahm S. Bickham, Q.M., is relieved from duty at the general depot of the Q.M.D. at Jeffersonville, Ind., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport about May 5, 1906, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M. is relieved from duty at Port Townsend, Wash., in charge of construction of public buildings at Fort Worden, Fort Casey, and Fort Flagler, Wash., and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail about May 5, 1906, for the Philippine Islands, for duty in that division. The quartermasters at Fort Worden, Fort Casey, and Fort Flagler, respectively, will upon. the relief of Captain Penrose perform the construction work at those posts. (March 28, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for one months is granted Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, 2d Cav., Fort Riley. (March 16, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav., Fort Snelling. (March 14, D.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav. (March 23, N.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar A. McGee, 2d Cav. (March 24, N.D.)

is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar A. McGee, 2d Cav. (March 24, N.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The resignation by Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President to take effect March 31, 1966. (March 22, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Capt. Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav., having completed on March 6 a tour of duty of four years as Q.M. of the regiment, is relieved from duty as such. Capt. Clarence R. Day was on March 17 appointed Q.M. of 15th Cav., vice McClure, relieved. The following transfers were made on March 18 in 5th Cav.: Capt. George VanHorn Moseley from Troop H to Troop I: Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook from Troop C to Troop H. Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 5th Cav. (March 26, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 26, N.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 1, 1906, is granted View Call Very Call Very Capt. (March 26, N.D.)

S.D. (March 26, N.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 1, 1906, is granted Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tutherly, 9th Cav. (March 24, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about April 5, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines. (March 17, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Major Joseph T. Dickman, 13th Cav., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of the educational institutions named: College of the Immaculate Conception, New Orleans, La.; State University and Agricultural College, of Texas, College Station, Texas; Peacock Military School, San Antonio, Texas; West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas; College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Mesilla Park, N.M.; University of Arizona, Tueson, Ariz; St. Matthew's Military School, San Mateo, Cal.; University of California, Berkeley, Cal.: Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.; Nevada State University, Reno, Nev.: Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.; Washington Agricultural College, Ory of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.; Drury College, Springfield, Mo. (March 27, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Color Sergt. Luther P. Stewart, 14th Cav., recently appointed from squadron sergeant major, 2d Squadron, now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty. (March 19, Pac. D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for four months is granted Veterinarian Walter R. Grutzmann, 15th Cav., to take effect upon the arrival of Veterinarian Daniel LeMay, A.C., at Fort Ethan Allen. Veterinarian Grutzman is authorized to go beyond the sea. (March 22, W.D.)

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ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.
Capt. Ira A. Haynes, A.C., will report to the C.O. of the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty with the Coast Artillery, for examination for promotion. (March 22, W.D.)
Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. James M. Williams, A.C. (March 26, W.D.)
The retirement of Col. Elbridge R. Hills, A.C., from active service, on March 26, 1906, at his own request, after over forty-three years' service, is announced. (March 26, W.D.)
Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted Capt. Thomas Ridgway, A.C. (March 23, W.D.)
First Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, A.C., is relieved from his present duties, and will repair to Washington at once and report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. March 27, W.D.)

and report in person to Bright appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. March 21, appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. March 22, W.D.)

Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., is detailed as member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, N.Y., vice Lieut. Col. John D. C. Hoskins, A.C., relieved. March 28, D.E.)

Capt. Hanson B. Black, A.C., having been detailed for service, and to fill vacancy in the Signal Corps, will report in person to Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer of the Department, at Seattle, Wash., for further instruction. (March 20, D. Colo.)

The operation of so much of Par. 10, S.O. 63, March 15, 1906, W.D., as directs Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, A.C., to proceed to join the 15th Battery, Field Art., is suspended until the arrival of Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, A.C., at Fort Adams. (March 28, W.D.)

28, W.D.)

Major Stephen M. Foote, A.C., recently promoted from captain, with rank from Feb. 24, 1906, is assigned to the Field Artillery. Upon his arrival at Fort Russell, he will assume command of the battalion consisting of the 12th and 19th Batteries, Field Art., and take station at that post. (March 28, W.D.)

Leave for five days is granted Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, A.C. (March 28, W.D.)

INPANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Second Lieut. Ira Longanecker, 2d Inf., is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters, with station in San Francisco, until March 26, when he will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport sailing that date, to join his station. (March 22, D. Cal.)

(March 22, D. Cal.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

First Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., now ab Fort William
H. Seward, Alaska, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.,

observation in the hospital at that post. (March 15, D.

for observation in the hospital at that post. (March 15, D. Cal.)

Leave for six days is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 3d Inf., recruiting officer. (March 22, W.D.)

Capt. George H. Shields, jr., 3d Inf., is granted leave for four months. (March 19, Pac. D.)

First Sergt. Charles B. Kates, Co. H. 3d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (March 26, W.D.)

The following orders were received from Fort William H. Seward, at Haines, Alaska, this week:

Second Lieut. Harry W. Bathiany was on Jan. 24 relieved as a battalion Q.M. and C.S. of the 2d Battalion of the regiment, to date Jan. 24, 1906. Second Lieut. Charles C. Herman, jr., is appointed a battalion Q.M. and C.S. of the regiment, to date Jan. 25, 1906, and is assigned to the 2d Battalion. Capt. George H. Shields, jr., recently assigned to the regiment, was on Jan. 25 assigned to Company F.

Second Lieut. Harry W. Bathiany was on March 3 assigned to Company A, of the regiment.

Upon the mutual recommendation of their battalion commanders, the following transfers of battalion adjutants of the regiment was announced on March 12: First Lieut. William R. Gibson, battalion adjutant, from the 2d to the 3d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher from the 3d to the 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher from the 3d to the 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher from the 3d to the 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher from the 3d to the 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Druno T. Scher from the 3d to the 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Janus B. Allison, Charles W. Tanner, 4th Inf., Fort Bray, Mich. (March 22, N.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about April 10, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, 5th Inf., March 26, D.E.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 10, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., Fort Missoula. (March 12, D.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. James G. Boswell, 8th Inf., and 2d Lieut.

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut James G. Boswell, 8th Inf., and 2d Lieut.

Everett D. Barlow, ir., 13th Inf., are assigned to temporary
duty at Dept. of California headquarters until March 26, when
they will stand relieved and will then proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport sailing that date, to join their
station. (March 14, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for twenty days to take affect between April 5 and

Leave for twenty days, to take effect between April 5 and pril 10, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Joel R. Lee, 10th Inf. March 19, D. Cal.)

(March 19, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., having reported March 25, from detached service, is appointed R.Q.M., vice Capt. John L. Hines, 23d Inf. Capt. John L. Hines, 23d Inf., is assigned to Co. K, vice Capt. Daniel B. Devore, appointed R.Q.M. (March 25, 23d Inf.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., will proceed from Fort Duchesne, Utah, to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty to survey reservation and other lines of Fort Douglas, Utah. (March 13, D. Colo.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Capt. George M. Holley, Philippine Scouts, is extended seven days. (March 28, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Col. John D. C. Hoskins, A.C.; Major Francis H. Hardie, 13th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. Pat. M. Stevens, 23d Inf., recorder, will meet at the Army Building, New York city, March 27, to prepare and submit a scheme of instruction for the troops serving in Department of the East, under G.O. 44, W.D., March 1, 1906. (March 26, D.E.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major Charles Richard, surg.; Major Henry A. Shaw, surg., and Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., will meet at the Army Building, New York City, April 2, to examine into the mental and physical condition of Major Warren H. Cowles, U.S. Army, retired. (March 29, D.E.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. William Stanton, retired, having been duly nominated to the Senate for advancement in grade, and the Senate having consented on March 19, 1906, to his advancement, is placed upon the retired list, with the rank of brigadier general, from March 7, 1906. (March 22, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

ARSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:
Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav., promoted to colonel, rank March 7, 1906, assigned to 6th Cavalry.

Major Francis H. Hardie, 13th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank March 7, 1906, assigned to 15th Cavalry.

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav., promoted to major, rank March 7, 1906, assigned to 13th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, Signal Corps (detailed), promoted to captain, rank March 7, 1906, assigned to 8th Cavalry.

promoted to captain, rank March 7, 1900, assigned alry.

Colonel Rodgers will join the regiment to which assigned.

Upon the expiration of his present leave Lieutenant Colonel Hardie will join the regiment to which he is assigned. Captain McNally will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (March 24, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 28.
DIX—Sailed from Manila March 27 for San Francisco.
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.
KILPATRICK—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1
with part of 1st Infantry. Sailed from Aden March 22.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila March 5.
McCLELLAN—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 with part of 1st Infantry. Sailed from Aden March 22.
MEADE—Arrived at Manila March 13.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila March 6 for San Francisco with 20th Infantry.
SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila March 26 for San Francisco.
SUMNER—Arrived at New York Feb. 25.
THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco March 26 for Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.
BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Arrived at Puget Sound, Feb. 20.
LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philip pine waters.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenior, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York City, N.Y.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary, Washington:
Transport Sherman sailed from Manila March 26 with 23 casuals, 20 sick and 1 insane.

WOOD.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

The General Staff of the Army has decided upon the following plan for the distribution of the troops in the United States at various Army posts:

United States at various Army posts:

One regiment of Infantry each at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Snelling, Minn., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Texas Frontier, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Fort Douglas, Utah, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in Alaska, at Monterey, Cal., at San Francisco, Cal., and its vicinity; at Fort McPherson, Ga., and at the new post near Indianapolis, Ind., under construction. Fourteen regiments in all.

Headquarters and two battalions of Infantry each at Madison Barracks, N.Y., Fort Niagara, N.Y., Fort Thom-

as, Ky., Fort Wayne, Mich., Fort Crook, Neb., Fort Logan, Colo., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Fort Wright, Wash., and Fort Niobrara, Neb. Headquarters and one battalion of Infantry each at Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Harrison, Mont.; one battalion of Infantry each at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Fort Porter, N.Y., Fort Brady, Mich., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Fort McIntosh, Tex., Fort Brown, Tex., Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Fort Missoula, Mont., Fort Assinniboine, Mont., Fort Lincoln, N.D., Fort Lawton, Wash., Honolulu and at Fort Reno, Okla. Two companies of Infantry at Columbus Barracks, O., and two at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

#### CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY ORGANIZATIONS

One regiment of Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Headquarters and one squadron of Cavalry at Fort Myer,

Headquarters and one squadron of Cavalry at Fort Myer, Yan, Fort Hunchuca, Ariz, Fort Riley, Kans, and Boise Barracks, Idaho, Headquarters and two squadrons of Cavalry at Fort Sill. Okla., Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort Clark, Tex. Two squadrons of Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jefferson, Barracks, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Fort Wallongton, Mont. Fort Wallongton, Mont. Fort Loops of Cavalry at Fort Assimiboine, Mont. Four troops of Cavalry at Fort Assimiboine, Mont. Four troops of Cavalry at Fort Assimiboine, Mont. Four troops of Cavalry at Fort Shelling, Minn, Two troops of Cavalry.

Field Artillery: Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., three batteries Field Artillery: Fort Rogh, Mont., one squadron of Cavalry.

Field Artillery: Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., three batteries Field Artillery: Fort Mayer, Va., two batteries Field Artillery: Fort Adams, RI., one battery Field Artillery: Fort Adams, RI., one battery Field Artillery: Fort Adams, RI., one batteries, Field Artillery: Fort Day, Rich, Wobarteries, Field Artillery: Fort Day, Rich, Wobarteries, Field Artillery: Fort Adams, RI., one batteries, Field Artillery: Fort Day, Rich, Wobarteries, Field Artillery: Fort Day, Rich, Wobarteries, Field Artillery: Fort Day, Rich, Wobarteries, Field Artillery: Fort Loaps, Rich, R

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Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

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PROPOSALS for constructing, by contract, two battleships (Nos. 26 and 27), will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 2, 1906, when they will be publicly opened. Circulars defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and plans and specifications for their construction are now ready for distribution among prospective bidders. Forms of proposal and contract may be had on application to the Department. Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy. 3-28-06.

Will persons having old orders, papers or diaries of officers formerly in the 6TH U. S. INFANTRY, of interest for regimental history, please communicate with Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Infantry?

Captain, mounted service, four fogies, WANTS TO BOR-ROW TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. Straight life insur-ance as security. Only reasonable rate of interest con-sidered. Address Captain Z, care of Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. City.

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#### Exams. for Entrance to U. S. Naval Academy

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#### ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES COL. ALFRED S. FROST, Comd-in-Chief

r, Col., August 13, 1900. Qualification for mem Phi ippines, Army or Navy, prior to July 4, 1902. ues, \$1.00; life membership, without dues, \$10.00 ion at Des Moines, Iowa, August 13, 1906. address Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, Adjutant Gene ing, Chicago.

### The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

LIBUT. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U.S.A., President. This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on Juju 1, 1986 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthly urchested in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual nears 15.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for applicamental than the property of the property

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There are indications of a disposition among the cadets at the Military Academy to protest against the discipline to which they are subjected. This has found expression in such actions as painting the guardhouse and the front of the barracks and singing in the presence of the tactical officer a song not altogether complimentary to him. The cadets are even accused of taking advice, which is an offense to which young men are not usually disposed. In this case, however, the advice comes from unauthorized parties, and a circular has been issued by the Superintendent directing that all officers who are asked for advice by cadets concerning disciplinary matters, or the latter's rights and obligations, are to inform the cadets that they are not the proper persons to advise them in such matters. The matter concerning which the cadets sought advice was as to whether they could be compelled to answer was as to whether they could be compelled to answer questions tending to incriminate them. In civil courts the question as to whether an inquiry does tend to incriminate or degrade the witness to whom it is addressed is determined by the witness. At West Point this question is determined by the questioner. This apparently deprives the witness of the protection afforded to him under the civil law which is guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Amendment of the Constitution of the United States in criminal cases. The Judge Advocate General has, however, decided that: "The privilege, recognized by the common law, of a witness to refuse to respond to a question the answer to, which may incriminate him, is a personal

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which the witness may exercise or waive as he may fit. It is not for the judge advocate or accused to object to the question or to check the witness, or the court the question or direct the witness to exclude answer. Where, however, he is ignorant of his rights, the court may properly advise him of the same. But where a witness declines to answer a question on the ground that it is of such a character that the answer thereto may criminate him, but the court decides that the question is not one of this nature and that it must be answered the witness cannot properly further serious the question is not one of this nature and that it must be answered, the witness cannot properly further refuse to respond, and, if he does so, will render himself liable to charges and trial under Article 62." (Dig. Opin. J.A. Gen., 754, Par. 17.) "Upon a trial of a cadet of the Military Academy, the court (against the objection of the accused) required another cadet, introduced as a witness for the prosecution, to testify as to facts which would tend to criminate him. Held that such action was erroneous, the not answering in such cases being a privilege of the witness only, who (whether or not objection were made) could refuse to testify, and, who, if ignorant of his rights, should be instructed therein by the court." (Dig. Opin. J.A. Gen., 400, Par. 27.)

The Navy Department has authorized repairs on the ruiser Newark to the extent of \$13,000 at the Norfolk Navy Yard. When they are completed the Newark will be in shape for the summer cruiser of the midshipmen, to which duty the vessel has been assigned. It is estimated that the Constitution, "Old Ironsides," can be restored to its original condition for \$100,000. The deck house will be removed and spars and masts such as were originally a part of the ship will be put in. Authority has been granted by the Navy Department for the fitting up of the cruisers Cleveland, Des Moines and Denver for service in connection with the practice cruise of the midshipmen of the Naval Academy. A midshipmen's pantry, wash basins and various other things of this sort, will be put into each ve sel. The three cruisers will have on hoard about 144 midshipmen each, the Newark will carry 115 and each of the monitors which have been assigned to that duty will carry about seventy-five midshipmen.

A number of the enlisted men will be detached from each ship and assigned to other duty during the practice cruise.



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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

#### ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1906.

#### FOR A 20,500-TON BATTLESHIP.

House Committee on Naval Affairs this week held its most important meeting of the session and determined, after a very strenuous session, to ask for an appropriation of about \$10,000,000 for the construction of the largest and most efficient battleship ever built; \$100,000 for the preservation of the old frigate Constitution; \$1,000,000 for the construction of submarines, and \$2,225,000 for the construction of torpedoboats and destroyers. If this new construction is agreed upon by the House and Senate it will be eminently satisfactory

to the Navy Department.

The Naval Committee will also recommend the construction of a floating drydock for location at Solomons

Island, Chesapeake Bay.

Secretary Bonaparte, in explaining to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, March 22, the difference of opinion between the Navy General Board and the Board of Construction with respect to battleship types, stated that while each board favored the authorization of three that while each board ravored the authorization of three additional battleships a year, the General Board held that they should be of the Dreadnought type, while the Board of Construction contended that they should be of the type adopted for the Michigan and South Carolina. "After a good deal of hesitation," said the Secretary, "I decided that I would recommend to Congress that they adopt the right of Construction as the they adopt the views of the Board of Construction as to the type of battleship and also reduce the number from three to two, and I now say that I think that would be the best thing to do so far as the battleships are concerned. Two new battleships of 16,000 tons each I would consider the most satisfactory addition possible to our fleet. Of course, I do not mean to say that if you felt very liberal and wanted to give three I would strenuously object, but limiting myself, co-ordinating myself with the environments, my recommendation is still exactly what I say here in my report—two new battleships. Now, I would be sorry to see you reach that conclusion, but if you think that only one battleship can be added I recommend that you make it one battleship, not of the Dreadnought type, but larger than the Dreadnought; that in that case, if you are going to limit it, you make it a battleship of about 19,400 tons, with the armament and the other qualities that would be appur-tenant to that kind of vessel. That is the sort of vessel that the Japanese are building.

"I was very much impressed by the fact that our own Chief Constructor, with whom I had several conferences: at the time of deciding on this plan, said when I asked him, 'What is the objection to these vessels of 18,000 tons?' that they were not large enough to retain all the qualities of the 16,000 ton ships and provide the additional tional armament. That if you put the additional armament on them, then you had to sacrifice something else coal endurance or protection or some of the other essential elements—and I asked him what size of vessel would be large enough to give the additional armament and retain the other qualities, and he figured it out at about 19,350 tons. It was about that amount.

"Now, just a little while after that the President sent me over a publication with regard to some matters re lated to naval construction and the Russo-Japanese war, and I found in that that this new vessel which the Japanese either are building or about to build—I think they are actually building it—which was reported as of 22,000 tons, or some persons say even 24,000, is to be really about 19,400 tons; in other words, within fifty or one hundred tons of exactly the tonnage that had been given me by our own Chief Constructor. I would prefer to see two 16,000-ton battleships built rather than one larger one, yet if we have to come down to one—one battleship—then I recommend that it shall be the largest and strongest battleship that is yet known to be affoat.
"I would say to the committee that I do not consider

a mere increase in size as to the battleships as in itself desirable. I think it is rather an unfortunate thing, theoretically, but you have to make them larger in order to enable them to have the increased offensive and defen-sive qualities that are desired. I think that one such ter.

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vessel as that would have the effect of making it appear to the world in general that the United States was sustaining its Navy, and contemplated sustaining it. I think two smaller vessels would have the same result. But I think anything less than that would mean to our own people and to the world in general that Congress was not prepared to keep up our Navy on the standard that it had had in contemplation, not the standard that it has yet reached, because it has not reached the standard, but the standard that we have contemplated in all the money that we have spent, and in all the time and attention that we have given to it."

The committee hesitated some time between the two propositions, but finally voted to recommend the large ship and the submarines and torpedo craft. It is understood that the committee will specify that the ship shall carry 12-inch guns, shall have a speed of not less than twenty-one knots, and shall be thoroughly armored. Secretary Bonaparte thought that a ship of this size could be constructed of about 19,400 tons displacement, but the officials of the Navy Department do not now quite agree with this estimate, believing the vessel will have to be considerably larger. It is evident that President Roosevelt favored the authorization of this big ship, for he has written to the chairman of the House Naval Committee as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Foss: I am delighted to see that you have decided to provide for the building of one big battleship. As long as we are to have but one battleship authorized this year, it should be of the very best type. Events show that the most efficient battleship is the largest one, carrying probably eight very heavy guns and perhaps more. For the highest type of modern fighting ship a very large displacement is evidently necessary. I congratulate you from the standpoint of the Navy upon what you have accomplished.

Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Naval officers on duty in the Navy Department, and especially the officers of the Bureau of Construction and idepair, are of the opinion that the 16,000-ton battleships Michigan and South Carolina, whose plans have just been completed and approved, represent the limit of possibility on a displacement not decidedly greater, and believe that these vessels would either of them come pretty near being a match for the English battleship Dreadnought. But it is believed that by increasing the displacement to 20,500 tons a speed of twenty-one knots can be readily obtained, and the vessel can carry a main battery of twelve 12-inch guns so arranged as to obtain the most efficient fire. The Dreadnought's weakest point is her lack of adequate armor protection, and this weakness will certainly not be found in the new American battleship. The House Committee on Naval Affairs do not propose to limit the Navy Department in determining the displacement of the new ship, providing that her hull and machinery shall not cost more than \$6,000,000, 1t is estimated that the armor and armament for the ship will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000 and that the other fittings will bring the total for the

If the bill authorizing the construction of a battleship which will carry twelve 12-inch guns becomes a law, the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department will at once enter upon the work of drawing the plans for a vessel of 20,500 tons.

In a 20,000-ton vessel the sacrifice of protection for

new vessel up to about \$10,000,000.

In a 20,000-ton vessel the sacrifice of protection for the sake of speed and battery power will not be necessary. Still, nearly all of the officers at the Navy Department would rather have two more battleships of the Michigan type so that there would be, when all four vessels were completed, a unit of four 16,000-ton battleships of the same general characteristics. That such a unit would be most desirable is conceded everywhere,

Although the bill providing for the new battleship has not been passed, there have already been a number of suggestions as to the name she shall be given. Senator Allee and Representative Burton, of Delaware, wish to have her named after their State. It has also been suggested that the new vessel be called Constitution. Another suggestion is that the battleship be named the Republic. To give the vessel any other name than that of a State would require a special bill, as the law now requires that battleships must be named after States. There are now three States, Delaware, North Dakota and Utah, which have no yessels named after them.

#### THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

While there has so far been no definite announcement of the program to be followed by the Pan-American Congress which is to assemble in Rio de Janeiro next July, we believe that the proceedings of that body will exert a powerful and salutary influence upon the political and commercial relations of the republics of the Western hemisphere. There is a manifest desire among those nations to place their varied interests in closer association for the mutual advantages to be derived therefrom. Each of the several governments has heartily approved the plan of holding another Congress, and as all have appointed their delegates, it is certain even at this early day that the forthcoming assemblage will be the most thoroughly representative gathering of its kind that has ever been brought together. The attitude of the United States with respect to the meeting is specially significant. Our Government has not only chosen its delegates and expressed its eager interest in the project, but has made known that the Secretary of State, Hon. Elihu Root, will visit South America during the sessions of the Congress, not as a representative, but as the of-

ficial head of the department of our Government which has to do with the making of treaties, conventions and other international negotiations. Secretary Root's visit to Rio de Janeiro and other South American capitals at such a time will be meant as an assurance to the people of the Southern republics of the friendly interest of the United States in their progress and welfare, and if it shall be interpreted in that manner, as it doubtless will be, it should contribute materially toward bringing about a larger and closer community of interest among the nations of the Western world.

In the natural order of things the Congress will concern itself largely with the problem of developing more intimate commercial intercourse among the nations rep-resented in the proceedings. The need of concerted, energetic effort in that direction is most urgent. There is nothing more amazing in the policy of the American republics than its neglect of their mutual trade interests and trade opportunities. In the absence of co-operative action for the promotion of commerce among themselves, their ocean-borne trade has passed under European control. Mail, merchandise and passengers passing between Brazilian or Argentine ports and those of the United States go in European ships and by way of England. Debts payable by New Yorkers in Brazil or by Brazilians in New York are canceled by bills of exchange drawn on London, Paris or Berlin. The South American markets are so largely dominated by Europeans that during the calendar year 1905, the United States sold to all the South American countries less than \$90,000,000 worth of goods, while those countries imported more than five times as much from Europe, Argentine alone importing \$180,000,000, and Chili \$52,000,000 worth. In short, the American republics have persistently ignored their commercial importance to one another with the result that the South American markets, which might have been made enormously valuable to the United States, are been made enormously valuable to the United States, are controlled almost entirely by European manufacturers and financiers. The blame for this amazing neglect rests primarily upon the United States. It should have been our part to lead in bringing the nations of the Western continents together in the most intimate commercial association for their mutual benefit and thus gradually evolve a broad and liberal continental policy of trade exchanges under which the parties to it should have legitimate advantages as against old world competition. It is not yet too late to institute such a policy and make it successful. Unless we misread the indications, the Southern republics are eager for it, and if the forth-coming Pan-American Congress shall take a definite, statesmanlike step for its creation, the transaction will serve as an enduring landmark in the progress of the Western world.

We are persuaded, however, that although the forthcoming Congress may devote itself chiefly to the consider-ation of such subjects as Pan-American commerce, industry, finance and related questions, it will also give serious attention to the momentous and increasingly important problem of continental American defense. It is to be assumed, of course, that every American republic would view with stern resentment an attempt by any Old World power to undertake the exploitation of colonial enterprise or territorial aggrandizement upon its own soil, or upon the soil of its neighbors. If that assumption is correct, it then remains for each American republic to consider whether it could, unsupported, offer an effective resistance to such an undertaking. If it could not, the next question should be as to what means are necessary to provide an effective system of American de-fense against a possible combination of Old World powers formed for aggrandizement in American terri-tory. Frankly speaking, we believe the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine is yet to be demonstrated, that its that it will be recognized and respected by the Old World only when the American republics have shown themselves not only highly resolved, but fully prepared to maintain it. An attempt to violate the Monroe Doctrine would be made anywhere save in the territory of the United States, yet the United States would naturally be expected to lead in resisting such an attempt. But there are conceivable combinations against which the United States, unaided, might be unequal to the task of continental defense. Is it not fair, therefore, as well as prudent, that the Southern republics should take upon themselves a share of the burden imposed by the maintenance of defenses required to insure the integrity of their territory against foreign aggression? Has not the time arrived when self-interest requires the creation of a federation of the American republics, great and small, for the purpose of mutual defense and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine? There are in several of the outhern republics evidences of an increasing interest the problem of national defense. If it shall lead to the creation of new South American navies and armies capable of efficient co-operation with the United States the event of peril to the interests affected by the Monroe Doctrine every government on the two continents will have cause to rejoice.

In forming such a federation as we have suggested no formal alliances would be necessary; the federation would be purely moral and passive, its sole purpose being that of mutual defense. What is necessary is that the Southern republies shall realize that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine against a combination of European powers would probably require concerted action on the part of the American nations, and that therefore it is their duty to be prepared to do their share. If the deliberations of the Pan-American Congress, together with Secretary Root's visit to South American capitals, shall

bring this lesson home to those whom it directly concerns an important step will have been taken toward the preservation of peace and the maintenance of the republican system in the Western hemisphere.

We have received a letter from which the following is an extract: "I have observed, in your edition of March 24, a comment, from some correspondent, upon remarks made by General Bell at the banquet given him by the staff and student officers of the Service schools at Leaven-Your correspondent has evidently misinterpreted General Bell's remarks which can be found printed in the same edition of your paper on another page. Genera Bell was referring to the progress which military instruc General tion had made in the Army during his service, and stated in effect that in 1889 we were so unaccustomed to field exercises or maneuvers (which he pronounced the highest type of practical instruction) that 'misapprehensions' relating thereto occurred which would now be considered absurd. He was not discussing what the Army knew about advance guards or flankers in 1889, nor did he say that it was ignorant of their use or that the commander of the Blue force mentioned was deficient in that knowl-He was evidently only discussing (as a careful reading of the rest of the paragraph will show) familiarity in 1889 with that class of practical instruction known as field exercises or maneuvers. He illustrated that unfamiliarity by citing an example of a misinterpretation of maneuver orders which would now be considered absurd—and so it would. I am fairly familiar with the history of field exercises and maneuvers in our Service and think General Bell was right. If any were ever held in our Army prior to 1889 (except those had as a part of the instruction in the Infantry and Cavalry School which was first organized in 1881), I never heard of it. This may or may not be considered deplorable by your correspondent, but it is a fact. It is evident from what he says that progress has been made in this matter, even at West Point, since 1878, for it is also a fact that at the time General Bell graduated, in that year, no instruction was given there in the use of patrols."

Col. David J. Baker, U.S.A., assistant chief, Philippine Constabulary, recently brought suit for libel against the editors of a Filipino newspaper published in Manila, but the defendants were acquitted by the native judges who tried them, and their acquittal appears to have served as a powerful stimulus to the anti-American sentiment among the reactionary element of the native population. A Manila press despatch of March 28 says: "The Renacimiento is so exultant over the result of the Baker case that it is recklessly attacking everything American. The paper, which is printed in Spanish and Tagalog, has a large circulation, and it strongly influences provincial officials and the labor leaders. Yesterday it attacked Senator Newlands for his recent article on the Philippines. This, it is believed, marks the commencement of a serious agitation intended to discourage the introduction of capital. Gomez, a labor agitator, who is affiliated with the Renacimiento, threatens to eliminate the American planters by preventing them from obtaining laborers. Meanwhile, the stevedores' strike is unsettled and a new strike is announced in a large tobacco factory."

The Bureau of Equipment is wondering what an extended coal strike will do to the Navy Department. The Bureau of Equipment has on hand at the various coaling stations fairly large supplies of coal, and if the Navy is embarrassed on account of the lack of coal, it will not be until some months after the strike begins. Some weeks ago a contract was made with J. F. Chapman, of Philadelphia, to carry a cargo of coal on the steamer J. F. Chapman from Philadelphia to the Philippines. The coal was put aboard at Philadelphia and the vessel sailed for Manila. A month later the J. F. Chapman made its way into New York, much battered and bruised by heavy weather. She went to sea and had a good start across, but was tossed about and so injured that it was necessary to make for port. The Bureau after studying the situation ordered that the coal be taken off at New York, paid the owners of the vessel the regular rates for carrying coal from Philadelphia to New York and agreed to ship another cargo from New York to the Philippines as soon as repairs can be made to the damaged vessel.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Hale, during the debate on the Medical Corps bill which was passed in spite of him, criticised the system which has resulted in placing on the retired list 245 brigadier generals, most of them in the last two years. "If we had any idea when the law permitting retirement at advanced grade was under consideration, in 1904, that it would be abused as flagrantly as it has been by the promotion of colonels to be brigadier generals to serve on the active list for just one day each, that act would never have been passed," declared the Senator. It was shown that retired officers of the Army cost the Government more than \$2,300,000 ayear, while the retired list of the Navy costs nearly \$2,000,000. Mr. Hale gave notice that hereafter he would fight any propositions to increase the Army, from whatever source they might come.

The Bureau of Navigation has been informed of the death on March 27 at Caimanera, Cuba, of typhoid fever, of Chester A. Nutter, a seaman on board the Philadelphia. The deceased's father, J. F. Nutter, lives at Dexter. Me.

#### THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL

We published last week a portion of the interesting and instructive remarks of General Bell on the occasion of the banquet given to him at Fort Leavenworth, March 17. General Bell concluded his speech with the following remarks on the subject of the Infantry and Cavalry

School:

"My experience with one volunteer regiment was so satisfactory that I concluded to try this experiment here. I dare say I have made many mistakes. I have recognized some of them myself, and I am conscious that some of my associates have felt that I was in error in frequently counseling with student officers and appealing to their intelligence and reason, rather than relying exclusively upon my own ideas after consultation with my assistants alone. Doubtless some of them have felt that my custom of consulting student officers encouraged complaint, and I have not the slightest doubt it did. But, gentlemen, when one is organizing and regulating a brand-new undertaking, nothing contributes more toward expediting success than learning what is faulty through a knowledge of grievances and dissatisfaction. Complaints elicited by this policy have been the most valuable assistance we have received from any source.

"Now, I am glad to say, our days of trial and tribula-

and dissatisfaction. Complaints elicited by this policy have been the most valuable assistance we have received from any source.

"Now, I am glad to say, our days of trial and tribulation appear nearly passed. A new spirit has dawned, and it seems to affect every individual on duty with our triple-headed educational plant—a spirit of forbearance and kindly goodwill. It is this spirit which is the source of the gratification I feel to-night. And now, gentlemen, let us refiect and see to what it is due.

"It goes without saying, gentlemen, that no one can render any service of value without goodwill. I know of no better way of winning the good will of associates and subordinates than by a judicious and thoughtful use of the policy I have been advocating. Goodwill is the whole secret of our present spirit, whilst I very much fear that some of our comrades of the student body in the past have allowed their grievances, both fancied and real, to completely rob them of goodwill. Then they become incapable of any valuable service either to themselves or to the institution. I have already said that complaints have been beneficial to the institution. But I would like to make a distinction between complaining and grumbling.

"It is a soldier's right to complain, but he has no right

capable of any valuable service either to themselves or to the institution. I have already said that complaints have been beneficial to the institution. But I would like to make a distinction between complaining and grumbling. \*\* \*\*

"It is a solidier's right to complain, but he has no right to grumble. When a soldier thinks he has a grievance which can and ought to be rectified, and when he presents this grievance in a respectful, written or oral, petition to those superiors who have power to rectify such grievances which cannot be rectified, and imaginary grievances which cannot be rectified, and imaginary grievances which do not exist—when he is ill-natured and illiberal in his constant unreasonable carping at imaginary sins of omission or commission on the part of his superiors—when, under none of these circumstances, is he willing to present his grievance to the proper authority for rectification, then he is grumbling, and is abusing his legitimate right of complaint.

"Since this scholastic year began, I have received no complaint from the student body which I have not considered reasonable and legitimate. I have heard no grumbling at all. Don't imagine I am so credulous as to have concluded that there has been no grumbling. I have not the slightest doubt that you have given vent to many illogical wails, but I have reason to believe that this has been confined to comparatively few persons, whereas there have been times in the past when almost the entire student body has engaged in this harmful self-indulgence.

"Neither would I have you suppose I am so easy to think that those who remain silent are always perfectly satisfied. I presume many of you have thought 'dann' when you have said nothing. But the giving expression to illogical grievances is more harmful than emertaining them in silence. A grievance unexpressed is liable to die, which, relievated, grows enormously and assumes an importance out of all proportion to reality. Grievances constantly aired by grumbling are infectious, and are sometimes ino

## And to its faults a little blind

"As a consequence we are all much happier. The conduct of these men has been in strong contrast to that of a few strong characters in the student body of the past who were natural leaders of men, and, disappointed at not finding an institution perfect in the first year of its existence, constituted themselves walking delegates of standing grievance committees.

"We have here institutions."

stence, constituted themselves walking delegates of nding grievance committees. We have here institutions whose peculiar organization destined to enable them to proudly stand, by and by, ong the best institutions of their class on earth. When

originally sent here by the Government to make a report as to what was needed to enlarge and develop the old Infantry and Cavalry School into a military university, the first thing I recommended was that two classes be established, in order to render it possible to create a beneficial tradition, based on experience, which could be handed down, by one class to another. The staff class of this year has been so helpful, so satisfactory in every respect, as to have been a source of comfort and pleasure to the entire faculty. If the student officers of the Signal School knew as well as I what enthusiasm their zeal and spirit has aroused in their assistant commandant and instructor, they would indeed have cause to be proud.

"Now, thanks to good fortune and the valuable assistance rendered by this entire student body, we have the tradition, and I shall depend upon you of the Infantry and Cavalry class who remain next year in the Staff College and the Signal School to see that this tradition is handed down to your successors. Don't forget that you are not mere school children and we not merely teachers, but remember that all of us are officers in the Army, each one of whom is just as vitally interested in the success of this institution as any other. You can contribute to its success far more than you may think. No possible faculty or staff can achieve success without your cordial and sympathetic assistance. Without it we can accomplish little, but with your hearty goodwill there is no reason why we should not attain to a glorious future.

"Gentlemen of the student body, success lies in your hands."

#### THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate, March 29, passed the bill to reorganize the Medical Corps of the Army.

In response to a resolution the Senate has received from the War Department complete copies of all communications that have been received in or sent from the War Department pertaining to the action at Mount

The bill S. 5203, granting to the C. M. and St. P. R.R. a right of way through Fort Keogh reservation has been favorably reported in the Senate.

favorably reported in the Senate.

The bill S. 1916 has been passed by the Senate in the following form: "That the sum of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the reclamation of that portion of the naval station at Honolulu, Hawaii, known as the reef, from material now being dredged from the harbor at Honolulu, and for the necessary dikes or retaining walls, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, such portion thereof as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy as necessary for fortification purposes to be transferred to the War Department."

Mr. Morgan has introduced in the Senate a resolution providing for an investigation of the matter of the Isle of Pines. He presented affidavits and newspaper articles in support of it and a list of twenty-six Cincinnati people who claim to own 2,640 acres on the island.

The President has approved the Act H.R. 58, to prevent the unlawful wearing of the badge or insignia of the G.A.R. or other soldier organization. An amendment has been offered to the bill to prevent the wearing of the Army uniform, so as to exempt from its operation the societies of Sons of Veterans.

the G.A.R. or other soldier organization. An amendment has been offered to the bill to prevent the wearing of the Army uniform, so as to exempt from its operation the societies of Sons of Veterans.

Secretary Bonaparte has written to the chairman of the House Military Committee recommending the passage of a bill giving Dr. Virginius Dabney \$386.65, expenses incurred by him as an assistant surgeon while traveling with recruiting parties. The Secretary says: "Before the settlement of Doctor Dabney's claim, however, the Comptroller of the Treasury, in a decision dated July 26, 1904, copy herewith, held that for travel such as was performed in this case mileage instead of necessary expenses should be allowed. The allowance of mileage instead of expenses to officers on duty with traveling recruiting parties imposed a hardship upon them, and Congress in the act making appropriations for the support of the naval service for the current fiscal year, approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat L., 1092, 1093), under the item 'Recruiting,' authorized the payment of the 'actual and necessary expenses in lieu of mileage' of officers so employed."

Secretary Bonaparte has written to the House Naval Committee objecting to, H.R. 8411, providing for the length of service and date of retirement of clerks to pay officers in the Navy, commended to the committee during the last session of Congress by his predecessor in office, for the reason, chiefly, that the warranting of persons in the naval service upon the nomination of subordinate officers is not deemed desirable. He adds: "The department has, however, at the present session proposed a measure, embodied in House bill No. 13561, as Sec. 34, providing for the appointment of naval civilians, which, if enacted, would admit of the appointment of a limited number of deserving pay clerks to this force with the privileges of rank and retirement. Such measure I regard as preferable to that under consideration."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5335) prov

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress a recommendation for the relief of Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., U.S.A.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have reported S. 10858, to establish a naval militia, with various amendments; Sec. 1, providing that such of the organized State militia as may elect shall constitute a naval militia, and Sec. 2, applying the provisions of the Dick bill to the naval militia, remain unchanged, Sec. 3, designating the character of the men who shall form the naval militia, and Section S are stricken out as superfluous. "Commissioners" is substituted for "commanding general" in the case of the District of Columbia. It is provided that no part of the money shall be allotted to organized militia designated as "Naval Militia."

The House Committee on Military Affairs approved the bill H.R. 35, to accept the land on which the remains of President Andrew Johnson are buried, and establish the same as a fourth-class national cemetery.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4109), to increase the efficiency

of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department the same with the recommendation that the bill of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department report the same with the recommendation that the bill amended by inserting after the word "President," in the fourth line of the Senate bill, the words "for the periof four years, unless sooner relieved," and that when the amended the bill do pass. The same committee reput against S. 497, for the relief of William T. Godwin, white was reported adversely in the 57th and 58th Congressor The bill H.R. 7741, waiving the age limit for admission to the Navy Pay Corps in the case of Pay Cle Waller Delafield Bollard, has been reported in the Honwith an amendment.

Waller Delafield Bollard, has been reported in the House with an amendment. In the House Mr. Burkett has submitted a proposed amendment to the Army Appropriation bill providing that \$400,000 of the appropriation for barracks and quarters be expended at Fort Robinson, Neb., on construction of barracks and officers' quarters.

The House insists upon its amendments to the Naval Academy hazing bill, and the bill has gone to conference. The House disagreed with the Senate amendments to the fortification bill, and the bill went to conference.

#### REPORT ON GUN SLING.

The board on the Revision of Small Arms Firing Regulations, which was requested by the Chief of Ordnance to consider the question of the suitability of length of the gun sling in order to settle the controversy on that subject, which originated in an article published in the Army and Navy Journal, has made a report. its consideration of this subject the board adopted the following regulation, based upon the fundamental prin ciple that the use of the gun sling in target practice should be limited by its probable use by the average soldier in time of action: "108. The gun sling may be used at all ranges as an auxiliary to steady the piece in connection with the arm or arms alone, provided that for

connection with the arm or arms alone, provided that for purposes of adjustment for shooting, neither end shall have been passed through either sling will wive. No knot will be tied in the sling, and the sling will not be added to or modified in any manner." The board states in its report that this paragraph for the Small Arms Firing Regulations was constructed with the intention of permitting the soldier to loosen the gun sling—a momentary action on his part—and to do no more than this, because it was believed that in action the average soldier would never proceed to pass the end of the sling through the sling is now constructed.

The board calls attention to the fact that as soon as it became known that the sling had been shortened, nuch opposition was aroused on the part of many expert shots who were not conversant with the facts in the case. They state that the opposition reached its climax in the sling is now the sling in the sling in the sling is now the sling in the sling in the sling in the sling is now any in which it can be used"; and again, made that "this sling cannot be used in any way to add firing. I have attached one to my rifle and am unable having just quoted the new paragraph of the Regulations referred to above, "keeping this in mind, it is absolutely impossible to use the new sling when firing." The board thinks that these statements of Lieutenant Whelen's are diametrically opposed to the facts in the case, and gives its opinion that the present gun sling-can unquestionably be used most beneficially in all positions of firing, standing, kneeling, sitting and prone.

The board states that it selected the names of twenty one officers whose opinions were desired on a number of questions pertaining to reflecting. The list was not made up exclusively of expert shots, but was composed of officers chosen partly on account of their general allowed to these twenty-one officers concerned the use of the sling in small arms firing, and they were asked to recommend as to prolibition, four its extension

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#### COMPETITIVE CAVALRY DRILL.

The winter season of training in the School of Cavalry at Fort Riley. Kansas, was brought to a close on March 19, 20 and 21, when the troops of the 9th and 13th Cavalry appeared in the riding hall in a competitive drill which included the School of the Trooper and the School of Cavalry. The judges were Lieut. Colonel Parker, 13th Cav., and Majors Morgan, 9th Cav., and Lewis, 13th Cav., and the decision was made on points. The efficiency of the troopers and the neatness of clothing and equipment, and the training and general appearance of the mounts were considered in arriving at the decision. Specialties by individuals were permitted, but they were not allowed to count in the result. The school has been most ably conducted by Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., and the feature of the instruction has been the shortening of the time devoted to "monkey drill" and bareback riding in order to utilize it in training the horses. This new departure has been a great success.

The following are the results officially announced of the riding hall competitions, held March 19, 20 and 21, 1906:

Best troop in 9th Cavalry: Troop B, 1st Lieut. G. W. Winterburn. commanding The winter season of training in the School of Cav-

Best troop in 9th Cavalry: Troop B, 1st Lieut. G. W. Winterburn, commanding.
Best troop in 13th Cavalry: Troop A, Capt. R. C. Williams, commanding. It is considered that in general excellence the above two troops were about equal.
The following troops were equally distinguished for meatness in appearance of men, horses and equipments: Troop B, 9th Cav., Troop D, 9th Cav., and Troop A, 13th Cav.

Troop B, 9th Cav., Troop D, 9th Cav., and Troop A, 13th Cav.
Distinguished for excellence in turning on forehand and haunches, passing at a walk and trot, passing from one gait to another and from a halt to the several gaits, Troop B, 9th Cav.
Distinguished for excellence in position and seat of trooper with saddle and bareback, Troop A, 13th Cav.
Equally distinguished for excellence in jumping hurdles, running at heads and use of the saber, Troop A, 13th Cav., and Troop D, 13th Cav.
Equally distinguished for excellence in ceremonial drill: Troop A, 13th Cav., Troop B, 13th Cav., and Troop D, 13th Cav.
In all troops the degree of excellence attained was very satisfactory and a great improvement over anything that has been accomplished heretofore at this place. The galleries and all available space were packed by an enthusiastic crowd, and the frequent and vociferous applause was evidence of its appreciation of the magnificent work done by the different commands. The rivalry was keen but wholesome withal, and every individual was keyed up to the highest pitch.

#### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the N.R.A. of America was held at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, March 26. The officers of the association having received many letters urging that the association take some action regarding the recent change of gun slings by the Ordnance Department of the Army, the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:

olution was proposed and unanimously adopted:

"That the use of the gun sling on the plan most generally adopted by the riflemen as a brace to the arm, whether for expert rifle shooting or for service in battle, is so essential to accurate shooting that we regret any change in the firing regulations which may affect its efficiency and usefulness. That the Executive Committee of the N.R.A. most emphatically urges the small arms board of the U.S. Army not to disturb the present use of the cun sling, or to substitute another, which it will be impossible to use as a brace to the arm of the shooter. That the president of the N.R.A. be directed to communicate these views as strongly as possible to the War Department."

the president of the N.R.A. be directed to communicate these views as strongly as possible to the War Department."

Action was taken regarding the Palma Trophy contest, to the effect that unless Great Britain entered a team, it was inadvisable for the United States to do so, and as Great Britain has already declined to enter a team for the contest, this practically closes the matter of an international contest this year.

It was decided to hold the annual matches at Sea Girt, N.J., from Aug. 27 to Sept. 3. A Championship Regimental Match was put in the program, and the President's Match for the individual military championship of the Inited States was changed, so that the conditions hereafter will be as follows:

Seven shots at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards slow fire; ten shots at 200 yards rapid fire, and one 20-shot skirmish run, to be in two stages, the first stage to include 200 and 600 yards slow fire and 200 yards rapid fire; the second stage will include one skirmish run and 1,000 yards slow fire. The fifty competitors having the highest aggregate score at the first stage will shoot in the second stage, but any competitor not coming within the first fifty, and desiring to continue in the match, may do so upon the payment of an additional entrance fee of \$2.

The following new organizations were elected: Columbia (University) Rifle Club. New York city; 1st Regiment Minute Men, Washington, D.C.; Schenectady Rifle and Revolver Association, Schenectady, N.Y.; Indianapolis Light Infantry, Indianapolis, Ind.

The duties of the recently appointed State secretaries, provided for by amendment to the by-laws, were defined. The duties of the State secretaries will be in the line of co-operating with the general secretary in disseminating information regarding the aims of the Government and the National Rifle Association, assisting in the organization of State associations where none exist, and of Government Rifle Clubs, and the gathering of information and statistics regarding rifle ranges.

#### NEEDS OF THE NAVAL GUN FACTORY.

Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., explained the ceds of that establishment to the House Committee on Naval Affairs at a recent hearing before that body. The actory now employs about 4,000 men and, while the force factory now employs about 4,000 men and, while the force is steadily increasing, there is enough work in sight to keep the plant running constantly for at least two years. Two hundred and twenty-three guns of all calibers, costing \$1.093,752.06 were finished during the last fiscal year. But a new foundry, the cost of which complete is estimated at \$421,000, is urgently needed. "I think," said 'aplain Leutze, "we are losing money all the time there by not having it. By having a foundry with a yard to it we could save at least 20 per cent. of the labor—say, \$36,000 per year. In figuring on the cost of an output we don't take the cost of the plant into consideration in com-

peting with the private firms thus offset by the eight-hour law and the holidays that the men get. For instance, the interest on our plant on about \$4,000,000, I suppose —at 4 per cent., is \$160,000. Last year we paid out \$170,000 for holidays, for which we got nothing."

Captain Leutze also declared that the construction of a plant at a cost of say \$2,500,000 for the production of gun forgings and armor plate would result in a great saving to the Government. The Government now pays forty-five cents a pound for the forgings for a 12-inch gun, and the gun costs, to complete it, labor, miscellaneous material, and shop expense, \$9,270, added to the \$52,500 for the rough forgings, makes a total of \$61,770. Captain Leutze said it would be a grave mistake for the Government to stop finishing its own guns, though with present facilities it is unable to finish all that are required. Even after the present rush is over, he continued, there will always be a lot of repair work for a large fleet, which we should be able to do instantaneously without waiting to advertise, and in case of war it would be fatal for the Government not to have an efficient foundry and to be dependent on outside firms.

#### TEST OF THE LAKE SUBMARINE.

Following is an extract from the report of the officer commanding the Lake boat in test between diving sub-marine and even keel submersible for endurance, habitability and seaworthiness between Cronstadt and Libau-

marine and even keel submersible for endurance, habitability and seaworthiness between Cronstadt and Libau—560 miles in open Baltic Sea:

"This trip confirms once more the good seagoing qualities of the boats of this particular type, as several times we were out in cold weather and exposed to high winds and heavy seas, yet, notwithstanding these conditions, the submersible stood the weather every time easily. To understand this one must take into consideration the exceptional provisions made in the living quarters of this vessel. There are four sofas with swinging backs, which, when turned up, provide eight berths. In addition to this, when these backs are swung up space enough is made on the bottom sofas to bunk two men on each one of these seats and the sides of the boat. As a result, there are in all twelve sleeping berths. Besides that, each one of the crew has his own cupboard and drawer for clothes, and the living quarters are partitioned off from the engine room. None of the other types of submarines have those accommodations. During the voyage the backs of two of the sofas were always raised thus providing sleeping places for the members of the crew off watch. On the other two sofas the remainder of the crew not immediately on duty were free to rest, having between them a table upon which they could play either chess or dominoes, bought by me, or occupy themselves in reading.

"In view of the exceptional circumstances under which this boat operated, I had to allow twelve men to live all the time on the vessel from the time she first left Libau up to the present date—a period of three months. I say allowed, because the crew asked permission to do so themselves. This request in itself is sufficient proof of the comfort of living aboard boats of this particular design. This was amply confirmed by an occurrence which happened in Monsund, when for twenty-four hours, by reason of the violence of the wind and the nature of the sea, it was not possible to pass food from the convoying vessel to the submersible.

## HAZING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs in its report on the hazing bill says: "The effect of this bill is to re-peal that portion of existing law which makes it compulpeat that portion of existing law which makes it compul-sory upon the Superintendent of the Academy to try and dismiss midshipmen from the Academy guilty of hazing in any degree. In place of the inflexible severity of the present law it is proposed in this bill to substitute a law which will punish each case upon its merits. Cases of hazing which are mild in character and are the mere over-flow of horish spirits, without meanings or visiouspects. which will punish each case upon its merits. Cases of hazing which are mild in character and are the mere overflow of boyish spirits, without meanness or viciousness, may be punished by demerits, loss of privilege, or such other punishment as the authorities of the Academy may see fit to impose. Upon the other hand, cases of hazing involving brutal, cruel, and injurious treatment may be punished under the proposed law not only by dismissal from the Academy, but by imprisonment as well. Experience teaches that undue severity, out of proportion to the offense, rarely decreases the number of offenses, and is certain to largely decrease the number of convictions and punishments. It is believed by all who have studied the subject that the provisions of the proposed law will be a much better instrument in the hands of the authorities for suppressing hazing than the unbending provisions of existing law."

The bill, the text of which will be found in our issue of last week, page 837, passed the House March 26 after a long debate. The bill was first amended by amending Section 5, to read as follows:

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of every professor, assistant professor, academic officer, or any cadet officer or petty officer, or instructor, as well as every other officer stationed at the United States Naval Academy, to promptly report to the Superintendent thereof any fact which comes to his attention of the regulations of the said Academy. Any naval officer, or any cadet officer, or petty officer attached to the Academy who shall fail to make such report as provided in this section shall be tried by court-martial for neglect of duty, and if convicted he shall be dismissed from the Service. Any civilian instructor attached to the Academy upon the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

The transport Lawton will sail from San Francisco on

The transport Lawton will sail from San Francisco on April 5 for Samoa, carrying a detachment of marines to relieve those now at the naval station at Tutuila.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

William E. Calder, Representative in Congress from a Brooklyn district, who called on the Secretary of the Navy March 28, stated that there was a great desire among the people of Brooklyn that the Government constitution struct a big vessel there, and that presently a petition bearing 50,000 names would be presented, asking that this course be taken. Mr. Calder got but little encourthis course be taken. Mr. Calder got but little encouragement from Mr. Bonaparte, although the latter does not object to the construction of ships in Government yards, but the cost of construction by the Government from 15 to 25 per cent. greater than by contract. If Congress did not limit the cost it would be possible to make use of Government yards for the construction of ships. But as it is the Navy Department has been forced to have the ships constructed by private contract because it is less expensive, and because ships can be built thus within the limits of the appropriation. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair last week suggested to the House Committee on Naval Affairs that an amendment to the Appropriation bill be included which would provide that if the Secretary of the Navy desired to build a ship in a Government yard an increase in the cost of 25 per cent. be authorized. It is not likely that this amendment will pass. The Congressional delegation from Brooklyn has been active for some time past in a movement to procure the construction of a battleship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. If they succeed it will doubtless be through Congress itself, as the Navy Department is powerless to assist them.

Tests of apparatus for coaling at sea will be made early in July on hoard the collier Abrance.

Deverless to assist them.

Tests of apparatus for coaling at sea will be made early in July on board the collier Abarenda. Arrangements for the tests have been completed by the Navy Department. A great deal of interest is evinced in the test, as one of the most difficult problems with which the officials of the Navy Department have had to contend concerned the question of coaling at sea, and no satisfactory method has been found. The apparatus which is to be tested is manufactured in England, and will not be paid for until it has been thoroughly tested.

Plans have been completed for examinations for appointments as warrant machinists next September. There will be at that time about twenty-five vacancies to be filled. The plan is to concentrate the examining boards to as great an extent as possible.

filled. The plan is to concentrate the examining boards to as great an extent as possible.

Bids were opened in the Bureau of Yards and Docks March 25 for additional electrical machinery for the New York Navy Yard, the purchase of which is made necessary by the adoption of the plan to consolidate the power plants of that yard. Of three bids submitted from the Westinghouse Company, the General Electrical Company and the Allis-Chalmers Company, of Milwaukee, the last was the lowest, aggregating about \$35,000. Each bidder submitted a design of the machinery which it proposes to furnish. The designs will be carefully studied by the Navy Department experts and whichever bidder seems able to furnish the most available machines will get the contract. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will advertise soon for bids for a contract to furnish the Navy with 50,000 pairs of low shoes for the enlisted men. The specimen shoe provided by the bureau has been approved. It is better made, better looking and far superior in every other way to the shoe now in use.

The sailing of the cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston

other way to the shoe now in use.

The sailing of the cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston from Port Said March 27 for Colombo, Ceylon, was followed the next day by the formal announcement by the Navy Department that the two vessels had been detached from the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet and attached to the Asiatic Station. The other two cruisers of the squadron of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, the cruisers Brooklyn, flagship, and Tacoma, are still in the Mediteranean, the former at Alexandria and the latter en route from Alexandria to Gibraltar. The Brooklyn will remain at Alexandria until about April 6, the stay being made necessary by the approaching visit to those waters of the Prince of Wales, and will then come home. The Tacoma will stay in the Mediterranean for some time longer.

The Secretary of the Navy March 28 directed that the resignation of Midshipman Minor Meriwether be accepted. The medical examining board did not find his eyes in such condition as to cause his disqualification, but as both the commandant of midshipmen and Superintendent of the Naval Academy recommended that the resignation be accepted, Mr. Bonaparte took action in accordance with their views.

nation be accepted, Mr. Bonaparte took action in accordance with their views.

In her official standardization tests off Owl's Head, Me., March 28, the new battleship New Jersey, built at Quincy. Mass., it is reported, exceeded her contract requirements of nineteen knots an hour by nearly half a knot. Officially the maximum speed attained was 19.48 knots an hour, and it was determined by the trial board that to make the required nineteen knots it was necessary for the engines to turn the screws over 123.5 times a minute, which is somewhat less than was necessary in the case of the sister ship Rhode Island. The battleship began her tests over the measured mile at about 8:30 o'clock in the morning and traveled up and down the course four-teen times, finishing about one o'clock. Admiral Stockton, chairman of the trial board, Commander Reeves, Commander Row, of the Navy, were on the battleship, as was also Mr. F. T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, builders of the New Jersey. The usual anchoring tests were also gone through with, and on March 29 she left Rockland, Me., on a four-hour endurance run toward Boston.

The Board of Trade of Wilmington, Del., on March 28, began a movement to have the largest battleship in the world, which the House Naval Committee has authorized, named Delaware. As this State was the first to ratify the Constitution the efforts to secure the honor will be pushed.

The cruiser Washington left the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company in South Camden March 29 for its official trial trip. She will first be taken to Newport News and placed in the Government dry dock, and from there will proceed to Maine.

News and placed in the Government dry dock, and from there will proceed to Maine.

The U.S.S. Charleston, Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, which arrived at the navy yard, New York, this week, made one of the quickest standardizing trips on record. New speed propellers were fitted while the ship was in the drydock a few days ago. She sailed from the navy yard March 20, and steamed 450 miles to Rockland, Me., arriving there the following day. On March 22 she took on board the naval board of inspection and survey, of which Rear Admiral Chas, H. Stockton is the senior officer, and that day she had her propeller standardizing tests over the measured mile course off Rockland. The ship showed a speed of 21.7 knots an hour. On her official trial she made 22.04 knots. It is said by engineer officers that with a slight alteration in the shape of her propellers the Charleston will be able to maintain a speed

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of twenty-two knots. The Charleston has been chosen as the ship that will take Secretary Root on his tour of South American seaports and around Cape Horn to

The War Department has started to get a collection of models of the boats that are in the Army service, and H. E. Boucher, of New York, has just completed a beautiful model of the transport Sherman. Two models were made, each ten feet in length. One shows the whole exterior of the transport under steaming conditions, and the other shows very completely the interior of the vessel from stem to stern.

#### PRECEDENCE IN THE MARINE CORPS.

An important decision of the Attorney General of the United States with regard to the dates of commissions of officers in the Marine Corps was received by the Navy Department this week. After stating the facts and discussing the law, the Attorney General reaches the fol-lowing conclusion, the statement of which sufficiently

Department this week. After stating the facts and discussing the law, the Attorney General reaches the following conclusion, the statement of which sufficiently explains the case he was called upon to decide:

1. Tour first question is, whether the Department should real. Your first question is, whether the Department should real. Your first question is, whether the Department should real. You for the Navy suspending Califa from Porton to the suspension of the Secretary of the Navy suspending Califa from Porton to shall date from Sept. 16, 18 evidently based upon an erroneous assumption of fact. The order as to the suspension of Captain Califa should stand as originally entered.

2. Your second, third and fourth questions may be desired together. Assuming that the Secretary of the Navy had real captain to the suspension of Captain Califa should stand as originally entered.

2. Your second, third and fourth questions may be real fact that the suspension of Captain Califa should stand as originally entered.

2. Your second, third and fourth questions may be real fact that the suspension of Captain Califa, who followed Captain Lowndes on the list in order of seniority. Captain Cavines was near on the list in order of seniority. Captain Captain Califa, who followed Captain Lowndes on the list in order of seniority, falled in his examination on Sept. 18, 1904, and was suspended for one year. On the 24th day of June, 1905, therefore, the vacancy of March 6 being throw open by reason of the failure of Dutton, the following officers were entropy of the captain Cap

nated.

The period of suspension from promotion referred to in the Act of 1890 clearly contemplates that the suspended officer shall not be re-examined during such period. The law reads: "He shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of failure on such a re-examination, he shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay from the Army." This is apparently the construction which the officers of your Department have heretofore placed upon this law, as each of the orders suspending Catlin and Dutton contains this language: "Suspended from promotion for one year from this date, subject to re-examination upon the expiration of such period."

from this date, subject to re-examination upon the expiration of such period."

When an examination, therefore, is held before the vacancy occurs, and the officer fails in his examination for promotion for other than physical cause, he can not be re-examined until one year from the date of the approval of the Examining Board, provided, of course, such approval be before or coincident with the date of the vacancy.

Should the examination be held after the date of the vacancy, as is permitted in exceptional cases, under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, the President is authorized to promote the officer who may be entitled to promotion, subject to examination. That law, however, requires that the examination shall take place as soon thereafter as practicable, and if upon examination the officer be disqualified for promotion, he shall, upon the approval of the proceedings by the Secretary of War, he treated in the same manner as if he had been examined prior to promotion.

That is to say, he shall be euspended from promotion for one year from the date of the vacancy to which he was promoted by the President subject to examination. We are forced to accept that date as the beginning of his period of suspension for the simple reason that in such case it would be impossible to determine when the findings of the Examining Board would have been approved had the examination been held anterior to the date of the vacancy. Such approval might very properly have been made coincident with the date of the vacancy. We therefore accept that date as the one from which the periods of suspension should run.

It is very easy to conceive of a case in which injustice might be done to an officer thus promoted, should his examination be deferred a year or more from the date of the vacancy. In such a case he would be eligible for re-examination at any time after his failure, and might be ordered up for another examination without having had an opportunity to prepare himself for such re-examination. Being fully advised as to the requirements of the law, it is not presumed that such a case will arise in the future.

Respectfully,

W. H. Moody, Attorney General.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

THE NAVY.

#### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Re Robley D. Evans, Con FIRST SQUADRON. First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans).
Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton.
At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry.
At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow.
At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers.
At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig.
At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley.
At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor.
Send mail for boats and flotilla in care of the Postmaster,
The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron,
U.S. Atlantic Fleet.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W.
naval station.

U.S. Atlantic Fleet.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Tho.aas C. Hart. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett.
At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

#### SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander, Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee.) Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At Alexandria, Egypt.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Sailed March 26 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Gibraltar.

#### Fourth Division.

Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander. ail for ships of this division in care of the Post-Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander. Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cubs.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cubs.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cubs.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cubs.

## THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Fifth Division.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford.) Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived March 18 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe. DES MOINTES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunersreuther. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived March 24 at Puerta Plata, Santo Domingo.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived March 26 at San Pedro de Macaris, Santo Domingo.

PADUCAH. G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived March 22 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived March 21 at the naval station, Key West, Fla.

### COAST SQUADRON.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this squadron, except Rodgers and Nicholson, to Pensacola, Fla.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickins.) Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Pensacola, Fla.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At St. Joseph's Bay, Fla.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At St. Joseph's Bay, Fla.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Pensacola, Fla.

Third Torpedo Flotilla The vessels of this Flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.
Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.
PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Pensacola, Fla.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Pensacola cola, Fla. DUPONT, T.B. Lieut, James H. Tomb. At Pensacola, Fla.

NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Port Royal, S.C., Address there.
O'BRIEN, T.B. Lieut. Edward Woods. At Pensacola, Fla., Has been ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to go in RODGERS. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Port Royal, S.O. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived March 27 at Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCaiu, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirtcliff, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

UNCAS (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.
Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Address of squarron as the Children of Rear Admiral Good-Francisco, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Good-rich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At Magdalena Bay, nexico.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshull. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PERRY (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Sailed March 25 from Cavite for

Shanghai.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin.

At Canton, China.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake.

Sailed March 25 from Cavite for Shanghai.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.
CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed
March 25 from Cavite for Shanghai.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiukiang, China.

kiang, China. UIROS. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China. ILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Mac Dougall. At Shanghai, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.
Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At
Hong Kong, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Canton, China CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite. P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Sailed March 28 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station. BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Sailed March 28 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharpe. Sailed March 28 from Port Said for Colombo.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. Sailed March 28 from Port Said for Colombo.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.

Philippine Squadron

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.

RAINBOW. Comdr. James C. Gilmore.
miral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT. Ensign Aubrey K. Shoup. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master.
At Hong Kong, China.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master.
At Hong Kong, China.
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D.
Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite. Placed out of service March 29.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIENED.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irwin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Passed Gibraltar March 25 en route Suez Canal. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Passed Gibral tar March 25 en route Suez Canal. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived March 26 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Address the

Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Sailed March 28 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Is engaged in surveying duty on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Passed Gibraltar March 28 en route to the Suez Canal. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HIST, G. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

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IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval sta

tion, Hawaii.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). George McDonald, master. At the naval coal depot, Bradford, R.I. Address there.

MASSASOIT (tug). Bisn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Arrived March 22 at Fernandina, Fla. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NINA. Chief Btsn. Timothy Sullivan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John P. Merrill. Sailed March 24 from Honolulu for San Francisco en route navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to go out of commission. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. At St. Joseph's Bay, Fla. Send mail to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed March 25 from Gibraltar for Port Said. Is tender to the flotilla towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Perry Garst. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TEROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TEROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

VIXEN. At the naval station, Pensacola, Fla. Ordered out of commission.

WASP. C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At

commission.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

NOMPATUCK. Bisn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

OX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

OX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MAKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

TRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

ALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the navy station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails. 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guatnanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., NY. city.
PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Vs. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the

William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y. Send mail to dock foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Leaves St. Thomas, B.W.I., March 24; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., April 14. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, Delong, Mackenzie. Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Cushinz, Gwin, Wilkes, Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Thornton, Shubrick, Destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder. FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Ketchi-kan, Alaska.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored oruser; B.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.F.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C,G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpsdoboat.

NAVY NOMINATIONS

Nominations received by the Senate, March 27, 1906.
Promotions in the Navy.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert N. Wood to be a commander from Feb.
12, 1906, vice Mentz, deceased.

Asst. Paymr. James F. Kutz to be a passed assistant paymaster from Feb. 2, 1906, vice Hoopes, promoted.

Boatswain Frederick R. Hazard to be a chief boatswain from March 1, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

nner Andrew Olsson to be a chief gunner from Sept. 16, upon the completion of six years' service.

Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

Walter F. Schaller, of California, to be an assistant surgeon from March 21, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Condie K. Winn, Ala.; John B. Kaufman, Va.; Ausey H. Robnett, Texas; Matthew H. Ames, Md., and William S. Kuder, Pa.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by Senate March 23, 1906.
Promotions in the Navy.
Leiut. (J.G.) Joseph K. Taussig to be a lieutenant from Oct. 3, 1904.

Promotions in the Navy.

Boatswain Daniel Moriarty to be a chief boatswain in the avy from March 1, 1906, upon the completion of six years'

Carp. Jacob Jacobson to be a chief carpenter from Feb. 9, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Carp. William H. Squire to be a chief carpenter from Feb. 20, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

The nominations of Carpenters Jacobson and Squire are submitted to correct errors in the dates of their promotion as confirmed on March 19, 1906.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 27, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy

Promotions in the Navy.

Boatswain Daniel Moriarty to be a chief boatswain from March 1, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Carp. Jacob Jacobson to be a chief carpenter from Feb. 9, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Carp. William H. Squire to be a chief carpenter from Feb. 20, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 23.—Capt. J. M. Miller to command Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., April 3, 1906.
Capt. G. L. Dyer detached special duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as commandant of the naval station, Charleston, S.C., commandant of the naval station, Port Royal, S.C., and commandant of the 6th Naval District. Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels detached duty as commandant of the naval stations, Charleston, S.C., Port Royal, S.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

naval stations, Charleston, S.C., Port Royal, S.C., etc.; to nome and wait orders. Ensign R. S. Manley detached Rhode Island, and resigna-tion as an ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect March 26,

naval stations, Charleston, S.C., Port Royal, S.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. S. Manley detached Rhode Island, and resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect March 26, 1906.

Midshipman C. A. Harrington detached Eagle; to home and granted two months' leave.

Surg. E. O. Huntington discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to the Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y., April 12, 1906.

Surg. E. O. Huntington discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., April 12, 1906.

Surg. D. B. Kerr to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 14, 1906, for duty in attendance on the course of instruction at said school.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller to the Navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo., April 10, 1906.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. A. Asserson detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., April 12, 1906; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 14, 1906, for duty in attendance on the course of instruction at said school.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. M. Moore detached Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 14, 1906, for duty in attendance on the course of instruction at said school.

Passed Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 14, 1906, for duty in attendance of instruction at said school.

Asst. Surg. G. M. Mayers detached Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 14, 1906, for duty in attendance on the course of instruction at said school.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Michels detached Navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 14, 1906, for duty in attendance on the course of instruction at said school.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chaplain F. Thompson to the navy yard, Pertsmouth, N.H.

Chaplain W. G. Isaaes to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Chaplain F. Thompson to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Gun. E. Alberts appointed a gunner in the Navy from March
22, 1906: to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Gun. W. C. Bean appointed a gunner in the Navy from March
22, 1906: to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Gun. W. H. Dayton appointed a gunner in the Navy from
March 22, 1906: to Lawrence.
Gun. E. W. Furey appointed a gunner in the Navy from
March 22, 1906: to Maryland.
Gun. J. A. Martin appointed a gunner in the Navy from
March 22, 1906: to West Virginia.
Gun. G. H. Platt appointed a gunner in the Navy from
March 22, 1906: to Pennsylvania.
Asst. War. Mach. G. E. Howard detached Franklin, navy yard,
Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Minneapolis.

MARCH 24.—Capt. W. P. Day detached navy yard, March
Island, Cal., etc., March 29, 1906, and granted two months
leave with permission to go abroad.
Capt. C. G. Calkins, retired, to Newport, R.I., and report to
commandant of 2d Naval District for court-martial duty at that
station.
Comdr. R. M. Hughes commissioned a commander in the

Capt. C. G. Calkins, retired, to Newport, R.I., and report to commandant of 2d Naval District for court-martial duty at that station.

Comdr. R. M. Hughes commissioned a commander in the Navy from Feb. 28, 1906.

Comdr. H. M. Witzel, retired, detached command Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to home.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. P. Traynor detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass., etc., April 10, 1906; to Southery, navy yard, Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., April 12, 1906; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for duty in attendance on the course of instruction at said school.

Asst. Surg. H. Shaw detached Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., April 11, 1906; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for duty in attendance on the course of instruction at said school.

Asst. Surg. J. W. Backus detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., April 12, 1906; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for duty in attendance on the course of instruction at said school.

Asst. Surg. B. F. Jenness detached haval hospital, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., April 12, 1906; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for duty in attendance on course of instruction at said school.

Asst. Surg. B. F. Jenness detached naval hospital, navy yard. New York, N.Y., etc., April 12, 1906; to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and additional duty Monongahela, sailing from New York, N.Y., April 6, 1906.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Shook detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., April 14, 1906.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Shook detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., April 14, 1906.

Asst. Surg. W. Shook detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., April 14, 19

orders.
Asst. Surg. H. T. Nelson, jr., detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to Naval Academy, Annapolis. Md., April 10, 1906.
Asst. Surg. W. S. Fugh, jr., detached naval station, Guan-

Cuba, additional duty Monongahela, etc.; to home and

tanamo, Cuba, additional duty Monongahela, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. G. S. Hathaway detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Asst. Surg. G. H. McConnon detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Taylor detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to Yankee, sailing from New York, N.Y., April 4, 1906.

Asst. Surgs. G. M. Olson, E. O. J. Eytinge, and F. E. Sellers detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1906.

Asst. Surg. C. B. Munger detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Lando detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Lando detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 1906; to the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and additional duty Adams.

Asst. Surgs. F. W. S. Dean and J. R. Dykes detached Oregon; to Washington, D.C., special duty, then home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. F. G. Abekin detached naval station, Tutuila, Amoa, additional duty Adams, etc.; to home and wait orders. Asst. Surg. P. S. Rossiter detached naval station, Honolulu, lawaii, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surgs. E. C. White, F. H. Brooks, R. A. Warner, P. R. talnaker, E. U. Reed, J. B. Mears, and E. L. Woods detached J.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., March 31, 906. and wait orders.

U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.O., e.o., and wait orders.
1966, and wait orders.
Paymr. W. A. Greer commissioned a paymaster in the Navy
from Feb. 10, 1906.
Paymr. E. T. Hoopes commissioned a paymaster in the Navy
from Feb. 2, 1906.
Paymr. C. S. Baker commissioned a paymaster in the Navy
from Feb. 17, 1906.
Chief Bisns. F. Carall and W. Johnson commissioned chief
boatswains in the Navy from March 1, 1906.
MARCH 25.—SUNDAY.

Chief Btsns. F. Carall and W. Johnson commissioned chief boatswains in the Navy from March 1, 1906.

MARCH 25.—SUNDAY.

MARCH 26.—Act. Asst. Surg. C. K. Winn detached naval hospital, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. R. Spear detached naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, etc.; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. C. Hilnon detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., April 3, 1906; to the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, for duty as pay officer, general storekeeper of that station, and pay officer Adams.

Paymr. Clk. F. E. Tarbell appointment dated Oct. 18, 1904, for duty on board the Adams, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. C. A. Davis appointment dated April 26, 1904, for duty at the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, revoked.

MARCH 27.—Lieut. E. H. Dunn to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. F. Swift, retired, to command U.S.F.S. Fish Hawk, May 1, 1906.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. G. Smith detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc., April 10, 1906; to the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1906.

Chief Btsn. J. J. Rochfort to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

War Mach. P. J. Hanlon detached navy yard, Mare Island,

Chief Btsn. J. J. Roehfort to Hancock, navy yard, New 101s, N.Y.
War. Mach. P. J. Hanlon detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MARCH 28.—Capt. W. S. Hughes, retired, to Washington, D.C., for duty in the office of the J.A.G., of the Navy De-

D.C., for duty in the omce of the partment.
Comdr. J. F. Parker detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to command Lawton.
Comdr. W. Winder detached command Lawton; to home

Comdr. J. F. Parker detached navy yard, Mare Island, Ual., e.; to command Lawton.
Comdr. W. Winder detached command Lawton; to home di wait orders.
Surg. J. A. Guthrie, retired, placed on the retired list of ficers of the Navy from March 23, 1906, in conformity with e provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R.S.
Gun. W. H. Dayton to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, 1 Gun. R.I.

w. n. Dayton to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, M.R.I.

MARCH 29.—Boatswains W. Derrington, F. D. Blakely and J. F. Hopkins warranted boatswains from Feb. 4, 1905. Gunners J. F. McCarthy, R. H. Cheney and H. Adams warranted gunners from Feb. 4, 1905.

Gun. W. J. Creelman warranted gunner from May 30, 1904. Carp. J. Feaster warranted a carpenter from Dec. 28, 1903. War. Mach. W. T. Robinson warranted from May 11, 1904. The following warrant machinists are warranted as such from Dec. 29, 1904: J. L. Sanders, B. Bowie, J. R. Burkhart, C. Franz, D. J. McCarthy, J. P. Richter, G. I. Peary, H. J. Wiseman, W. S. Falk, G. Growney, H. E. Fish. The following warrant machinists are warranted as such from Jan. 1, 1905: G. W. Byrne, R. L. Drake, A. P. McCarthy, F. R. Barker, J. W. Merget, T. W. Smith, F. R. Filter, L. R. Ford.

R. Ford. Paymr. Clk. F. E. Shute is appointed as such from March 1906; duty naval station at Tutuila, Samoa.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 23.—2d Lieut Lovick P. Pinkston detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; to recruiting office, Pittsburg, Pa. Upon the detachment of Capt. J. M. Salladay assume charge of the recruiting district.

MARCH 24.—Capt. Jay M. Salladay detached April 1, 1906, from duty in charge of recruiting district of Pittsburg, Pa.; to Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., for temporary duty. Dotached April 8, 1905, from Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.; take charge of a detachment of seventy-two enlisted men and proceed to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty with a battalion to leave for the Philippines April 10.

Second Lieut. Templin M. Potts, jr., orders of March 13 detaching him from Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., for Philippine service, revoked.

MARCH 26.—1st Lieut. Daniel W. Blake detached recruit-

manippine service, revoked.

MARCH 26.—1st Lieut. Daniel W. Blake detached recruiting office, St. Paul, Minn.; to the Columbia.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Farquharson detached Marine Barracks, N.Y.; to recruiting office, St. Paul, Minn.

Major John A. Lejeune granted two days' leave from March 27. 1906.

Major John A. Lejeune granted two days' leave from March 27, 1906.

MARCH 27.—2d Lieut. Templin M. Potts, jr., detached March 31 from Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa.
Second Lieut. Holland M. Smith orders of March 16 to duty at Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., revoked; detached March 31 from Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., to Marfne Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty with a detachment leaving for the Philippines.

MARCH 28.—Capt. Frederic M. Wise detached from the Oregon when placed out of commission; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. William R. Coyle granted one week's delay in reporting at Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

First Lieut. Frank C. Lander upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. Daniel W. Blake detached from the Columbia; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., for duty with a detachment leaving for service in the Philippines.

Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr., granted permission to delay reporting at Marine Barracks, New Orleans, until April 3.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS

MARCH 22.—2d Asst. Engr. L. J. Ker granted thirty days' extension of sick leave.

Chief Engr. H. W. Spear and 1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner constituted a board to examine the steam machinery of the

orward.
Chief Engr. F. R. Falkenstein ordered to his home and to same siek leave status.
MARCH 23.—Capt. P. W. Thompson directed to await ordera.
Mobile, Ala.
First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall directed to await orders.

MARCH 26.—Capt, John Dennett granted sick leave for ty days.

ys. d Asst, Engr. J. W. Glover granted twenty-eight days' o commence April 1. leave, to commence April 1.

MARCH 28.—1st Lileut. C. S. Craig detached from the Boutwell and assigned to duty as assistant inspector of Life Saving Stations.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

S. 45, Mr. Wetmore.—Authorizing a commission to examin the battlefields around Petersburg, Va., and report whether i is advisable to establish a battlefield park.

8. 5116, Mr. Warren.—Granting a pension to Georgie chofield, widow of John M. Schofield, late lieutenant gener (S. Army. The bill gives her a pension of \$2,500 a ye 5177, Mr. Cullom.—Gives her a pension of \$2,000 per annu 8. 5177, Mr. Cullom.—Gives her a pension of \$2,000 per annum.
S. 5193, Mr. Dick.—Authorizing the President to place William Welsh on the retired list with the rank of captain. The retired list to be increased for this purpose. To have such pay or allowances as shall accrue by this act.
S. 5263, Mr. Warner.—Authorizing the appointment of Francis M. McCallum, contract surg., U.S.A., as a captain and assistant surgeon on the retired list.
S. 5351, Mr. Rayner.—Providing for improvements of the post-office building and grounds at Annapolis, Md.
S. 5365, Mr. Tajieterro.—To appoint Joseph Y. Porter a lieu-

S. 5365, Mr. Taliaferro.—To appoint Joseph Y. Porter a lieutenant colonel and assistant surgeon and to place him on the retired list of the Army.

5367, Mr. Latimer.—To provide for the erection of a monuto Gen. Andrew Pickens. H.R. 16951, Mr. Aiken, is the

H.R. 15435.—An act to empower the Secretary of War to convey to the city of Minneapolis certain lands in exchange for other lands, to be used for flowage purposes.

H.R. 17040, Mr. Campbell.—Providing for the erection of a monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne at Defiance, Ohio.

H.R. 17043, Mr. Bates.—Providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

H.R. 17114, Mr. Dixon.—To provide for the disposition, under the public land laws, of the lands in the abandoned Fort Shaw military reservation, Montana.

H.R. 17114, Mr. Dixon.—16 provide for the disposition, nder the public land laws, of the lands in the abandoned Forthaw military reservation, Montana.

H.R. 17041, Mr. Curtis.—Provides that any person who has erved as a commissioned officer of the Navy, and who may ave been appointed second lieutenant in the Army since Jan. 1, 902, and prior to the passage of this act shall, in determining is lineal and relative rank, be entitled to the same credit for rior commissioned service as a lieutenant of Volunteers appointed under the act approved Feb. 2, 1901.

have been appointed second lieutenant in the Army since Jan. 1, 1902, and prior to the passage of this act shall, in determining his lineal and relative rank, be entitled to the same credit for prior commissioned service as a lieutenant of Volunteers appointed under the act approved Feb. 2, 1901.

H.R. 17226, Mr. Gardner.—To determine and increase the efficiency of submarine boats and to further increase the naval establishment of the United States the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to purchase or contract for five submarine boats of the Lake even-keel type: Provided, That prior to said purchase or contract the Lake Torpedo Boat Compared by the Lake Torpedo Boat Compared the Lake to the Compared to the Compared to the Lake to the Lake Torpedo Boat Compared to the Compared to the Secretary of the Navy shall be found capable of performing a description of a Lake boat, 85 feet long, 11 feet in diameter, with 320 tons displacement.) And provided further, That the said boat submitted by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company to the Secretary of the Navy, the following maneuvers: First, submerging to a depth of one hundred and twenty five feet, swithout coming to the aurface except for observation with the omniscope: third, to make an endurance run under her own power of four hundred miles at sea, or from Cape Henry to Newport, R.I., without convoy; fourth, to fire torpedoes while submerged and under way at sea, without coming to the surface except for observation with the omniscope: third, to make an endurance run under her own power of four hundred miles at sea, or from Cape Henry to Newport, R.I., without convoy; fourth, to fire torpedoes while submerged and under way at sea, without coming to the surface, reload and fire a torpedo while under way, submerged, and in waters of any depth; fifth, to remain at sea unassisted for at least three days with entire rew. self-maintained and without convoy; sixth, to have a member of the crew leave the boat through the part of the vessel; tenth, to run betwee

out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the preceding section.

H.R. 17218, Mr. Rixey.—That the offense known as "hazing" may hereafter be proceeded against, dealt with, and punished as offenses against good order and discipline and for violation and breeches of the rules of said Academy: Provided, That no midshipman shall be dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing except upon conviction by court-martial, the finding and sentence of which shall be subject to review by the convening authority and by the Secretary of the Navy, as in the case of other courts-martial: Provided further, That the foregoing proviso shall not apply in any case where by reason of an accumulation of demerits the midshipmen, under the rules of the Academy, is subject to dismissal.

Sec. 2. That the sentence, upon conviction by court-martial, in such cases may be deemed proper and adequate for the punishment of the offender and the enforcement of discipline. Such sentence and finding shall be subject to review as now provided by law in the case of trials by court-martial.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of every officer and instructor on duty at said Academy to promptly report to the Superintendent of said Academy all acts of hazing which may come to their knowledge or of which they have information of any kind, and for a failure to so report shall be subject to dismissal from the service of the Government.

Sec. 4. That no midshipman dismissed upon conviction for hazing shall be eligible for reappointment to the said Academy.

Sec. 5 That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 27, 1906

West Point, N.Y., March 21, 1900. The heavy fall of snow, which effectually stopped the beginning of the season of out-of-door drills, added much to the cadets' enjoyment of their mid-term holidays (Thursday, March 22, at six p.m., to Saturday, March 24, at six p.m.). Coasting and other mid-winter sports of which they had been deprived by the mild winter during the Christmas holidays were indulged in with the added zest attaching to pleasures deformed.

prived by the mild winter during the Christmas holidays were indulged in with the added zest attaching to pleasures deferred.

Meanwhile the baseball practice was necessarily confined to the indoor cage. The annual indoor meet, which was held on Saturday evening, March 24, attracted the usual number of visitors. The program was concluded at eleven p.m. Rev. Herbert Shipman, whose name has appeared on the program as starter for the past nine years, compiled with the request to act in that capacity on Saturday evening and came from the eight of the purpose, accompanied by Mrs. Shipman. They were very warmly welcomed by their many friends at the post. The following were the prize winners: Standing broad jump, Oakes, '08; Moose, '07, second; Standing broad jump, Oakes, '08; Moose, '07, second; Standing broad jump, Oakes, '08; Moose, '07, second; Standing broad jump, Oakes, '08; Moose, '07, second, '10; Standing sixteen-pound shot, Sultan, '07; Moose, second; distance, 35 ft. 11 in. Fence vault, Moose, '07 Moose, second; of the property of the standing sixteen-pound shot, Sultan, '07; Moose, second; of the property of the standing sixteen pound shot, '10; Standing sixteen-pound shot, '10; Standing sixteen-pound shot, '10; Standing sixteen-pound shot, '10; Standing sixteen-pound shot, '10; Hort, '10; Standing sixteen-pound shot, '10; Hort, '10; Standing sixteen-pound shot, '10; Hort, '10; Hort, '10; Standing sixteen-pound shot, '10; Hort, '10; Hort, '10; Standing sixteen-pound shot, '10; Hort, '10;

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 26, 1906

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 26, 1906.

The student officers' wives' card club met with Mrs. Paulding Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Paul Beck entertained with a beautifully appointed luncheon on Saturday as a pleasure for Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, who will leave on April 3 for Washington, D.C., and Miss Allison, of St. Louis, the guest of Mrs. Boughton. The rooms were profusely adorned. The place cards contained original rhymes and were tied with green ribbons. The table had as a centernice a hlarney stone garlanded with The table had as a centerpiece a blarney stone, garlanded with asparagus fern, and covered with the rose of Killarney. The guests included Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Boughton, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Beach, Miss Parker, and Miss Allison.

Captain McDonald is again on duty at the military prison after an illness of several days. During the coming summer the garrison will be vacated for about three months. The troops will go to Fort Riley to take part in the maneuvers at that place

the garrison will be vacated to take part in the maneuvers at troops will go to Fort Riley to take part in the maneuvers at that place.

Word has been received here to the effect that Lieut. Manford Lanza, now on duty in Samar with the 1st Infantry, is dangerously ill.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell were the special guests at a dinner Tuesday evening, given by Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Normoyle. Mrs. C. H. Cochran, Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, Col. and Mrs. Paulding, and Col. C. B. Hall were among the guests.

Miss McCormick, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin. Word has been received of the birth of a small son to Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins, who are now at Fort McKinley, Manila. Both Mrs. Crimmins and son are doing splendidy.

The Woman's Auxiliary Aid Society held a fair Thursday afternoon at the residence of Colonel Hall. Mrs. John Hodgden

of a small son to Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins, who are now at Fort McKinley, Manila. Both Mrs. Crimmins and son are doing splendidly.

The Woman's Auxiliary Aid Society held a fair Thursday afternoon at the residence of Colonel Hall. Mrs. John Hodgden Rice and little son, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fenn, will leave April 2 for their home in Washington, D.C. Captain Winn, 2d Cav., arrived Wednesday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Walsh for a short time.

The officers of the Signal School, under Major Saltzman, were experimenting with the large electrical searchlight Wednesday. The performance given Tuesday evening in the gymnasium by Elias Day and company was one of the best of the course during the season.

Mrs. Charles Crawford has returned from a brief visit in Paola, Kan. Chaplain Axton addressed a large audience of young men at the Young Men's Christian Association Monday afternoon. His subject was, "'A Look Inward."

Mr. R. W. McClaughry will leave Europe this week on his return to Leavenworth and his duties at the Federal prison. The student officers' basketball te' defeated the Co. C, 18th Inf., team in the gymnasium Thur. lay afternoon by a score of 43 to 18. Captain Nolan is the captain of the officers' team.

Major Thomas H. Rees, E.C., left Thursday, evening for Savannah, Ga. Mrs. T. A. Baldwin and son, Teddy; Miss Kate Judge, of

Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. T. A. Baldwin and son, Teddy; Miss Kate Judge, of
Salt Lake City; Miss Virginia Keith, of Kansas City, Mo., and
Miss McCormick, of Salt Lake City, left Thursday for Fort
Riley, to visit Capt, and Mrs. Frank Lawton. A number of
bridge parties, a hop, and several dinners have been planned for

bridge parties, a nop, and several dinners have been plantes are them.

Capt, and Mrs. Booth gave a very charming dinner Thursday evening as a compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Bell. The guests list included Major and Mrs. Boughton, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan.

Major D. E. McCarthy, who left here last spring for Manila, has recently been elected secretary and treasurer of the Amy and Navy Club of that place.

It is with great regret that the friends of Major and Mrs. Charles Barth have learned that they will not return to the post. Major Barth, who was so seriously injured soma months ago by the fall of a horse, will not be able to resume the arduous duties as instructor of the Staff College, but has been assigned to light duty at San Diego, Cal., where has gone to recuperate. Mrs. Barth will come in a short time to complete arrangements for their permanent residence in the West.

West.

Chaplain Axton will have charge of the financial affairs of the regimental baseball team during the summer. The canteer bowling team defeated the engineer bowling team Wednesday evening in the gymnasium by a score of 2181 to 2172. After the game lunch and refreshments were enjoyed by all. Mrs. Peter Traub has returned from a visit with friends in the

East.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Lieutenant Mears left Saturday for Fort Riley, to be absent a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs are entertaining Miss Helen Howard and Miss Ellen Murphy of Atchison, Kan. Mrs. George Young, Miss Grace Mc Gonigle and Lieut. Henry Gibbons will attend a box party Tuesday evening in St. Joseph, Mo., at the opera, "Lieutenger Company of the Company of t

Tuesday evening in St. Joseph, Mo., at the opera, "La Boheme."

Col. and Mrs. Sydney G. Cook, of the National Military Home, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carina, to Dr. Langley Freyer, the chief surgeon of the home. The marriage will take piace in May. Dr. Freyer is a son of Colonel Freyer of the U.S. Army, retired.

Captain Parker was the host at a dinner party Saturday evening. The guests included Mrs. Riggs, Miss Madge, Hall, Miss Helen Howard and Miss Ellen Murphy, of Atchison: Lieut. C. H. Morrow, and Lieut. Rodger Fitch. Capt. George Martin gave a small stag party at his quarters Thursday evening.

Martin gave a small stag party at his quarters randomly we ning.

The funeral of Mrs. von dem Bussche, whose death we noticed last week, took place Monday afternoon at the quarters of her son, burial being at the National Military Cemetery. The services were under the charge of Chaplain Axton, 18th Inf., and were simple. Only intimate friends of the family attended. The pallbearers were Lieut. Col. William Paulding, Lieuts. A. R. Dillingham, A. P. Watts, W. W. Bessell, W. E. Gunster, and J. K. Cowan, all of the 18th Infantry.

Invitations have been issued by the officers and ladies of the garrison for a farewell reception to Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell at Pope Hall Friday evening, March 30.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 25, 1906. First Lieut. J. W. Moore, 2d Cav., joined last week from a cave, he having left his regiment when it was in the Philip-

On Wednesday evening Lieut, and Mrs. Dillard entertained

Col. and Mrs. Lusk, the Misses Adams, Banister, and Captain Jackson and Lieutenant Adams, of the Engineer Corps from Fort Leavenworth, at dinner.

The 20th Battery Athletic Association closed its season of

The 20th Battery Athletic Association closed its season of basketball and entertainment on Wednesday evening in the post gymnasium. The fancy riding work, which was well done, was the result of a winter's season of practice. Probably the feature of the afternoon was the riding of Hill and Thomas. The basketball game between Ottawa University and the battery's five resulted in a score of 34 to 39 in favor of the battery. The finals in the tage-of-war between the 2d and 25th Batteries resulted in the latter pulling the former over the line in less time than it takes to tell it. The 20th Battery defeated Troop A, of the 9th Cavalry. The pull-off between the 25th and the 20th Batteries was won by the former. A masquerade ball closed the evening's entertainment with at least 150 couples in the grand march.

The Misses Morgan cntertained with a "keno" party on Wednesday evening, a week ago, Miss Godfrey entertained with a \$1. Patrick's day dinner. The decorations were in green, and the place cards were adorned with hand-painted shamrocks. Those present were: the Misses Adams, Hoyle, Sellman, Dimmick and Banister, and Lieutenants MacKinlay, Gardiner, Holderness, Winfree, Armstrong and Dillman. After the dinner the entire party went to Mrs. Armstrong's heart party. There everything was also in honor of St. Patrick. The prizes were won by Miss Katherine Taylor, Miss Banister and Captain Hawkins and Lieutenant Boiseau.

On Toesday evening there were several box parties at the theater to witness the play of "Richard the HII." Captain Roudiez's guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, the Misses Adams and Banister, and Lieutenant Winfree. Miss Marguerite and Miss Louise Morgan, Miss Westlake, and Lieutenants Talbot, Scott and Dallam, occupied a box, while the Misses Adams and Banister, and Lieutenant Winfree. Miss Marguerite and Miss Louise Morgan, Miss Westlake, and Lieutenants Danford, McKinley and F. Q. C. Gardner were in the parquet.

Miss Carleton gave a dinner party on Friday evening inhonor of her guest, Miss Jones, of S

cake looked most attractive in green shamrock cases. The favors were also in green. About forty-five guests were present.

Charles A. Scott, assistant forester, Bureau of Forestry, arrived here last week from Washington, D.C., and has been engaged in looking over the reservation with a view to planting trees on the bare hills.

Capt. Michael S. Murray, commissary, in charge of the Bakers' and Cooks' School, has completed the plans for another fireless cooker, which is to be constructed along the same lines as the present one, with the exception that there will be but four vessels instead of six and few minor changes. The blue prints have already been completed and have been sent to the manufacturer in New York.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., the new Chief of Staff, arrived in the post on Saturday evening from Fort Leavenworth and was the guest of Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., commandant, until Sunday noon, when he returned to Leavenworth. The purpose of General Bell's visit was to acquaint himself with the needs of the post and the school, before leaving April 3 for his new post at Washington.

A detachment of seventy-eight recruits, under the command of Lieutenant Parker, 26th Inf., has arrived from Fort Slocum for assignment to the batteries stationed here. Even this large number will leave the batteries stationed here. Even this large number will leave the batteries stationed here. Even this large number will leave the batteries stationed for over fifty recruits, with many vacancies to occur in a short time.

Second Lieut. P. D. Glassford, Art. Corps, has been selected for the position of baseball representative of the Fort Riley Athletic Association, and many dates with college teams have already been made. On April 13 Washburn College will be

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bridge honor Hall. On B joine where health Thurs wife and h and h Mrs. Were On Walk Mr

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#### MORONEY'S ARMY & NAVY WHISKEY

is for sale by JAMES E. MORRIS & CO. 153 Chambers St., New York.

re, and on the following day the fast team of the University Nebraska will be the attraction. There will first be a post ague of five teams formed, each one to represent a battalion squadron. This league will cease at the close of the colors ball season, when the team with the highest percentage ill receive the championship cup (presented by the Schmelzer mas Company, of Kansas City), and other prizes, which will be compared to a close on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last cels, when the troops of the 9th and 13th Cavalry appeared the riding hall in competition. An account of this appears where in this issue.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 28, 1906

Mrs. F. S. Clay Brown was the hostess of a most enjoyable bridge party Tuesday afternoon at the Chamberlin, given in honor of Mrs. Osborne, of New York. At Mrs. Joseph Tracy's bridge luncheon on Wednesday the prize winners were Mrs. Frank K. Hill, Mrs. Theodore Scarborough, and Mrs. Harrison

On Thursday Mrs. Philip R. Ward entertained at bridge, in

On Thursday Mrs. Philip R. Ward entertained at bridge, in nor of her sister, Mrs. Kellog, the prizes, large potted plants, re awarded to Mrs. William Chamberlaine and Mrs. Harry Barnes. Mrs. James B. Mitchell, of Fort Williams, Me., used Captain Mitchell here on Saturday.

Mrs. George F. Adams has returned from Hot Springs, Va., tere she has been spending a month for the benefit of her alth. Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts were at home on ursday afternoon. Mrs. Potts was assisted by Mrs. Bartlett, for of Capt. George T. Bartlett; Mrs. Babcock and son, mother d brother of Mrs. Samuel G. Shartle, are the guests of Lieut. d Mrs. Shartle. In honor of Mrs. Charles F. Chamberlaine, s. William Chamberlaine entertained at bridge Thursday orning; the players were Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Brown, rs. Marshall, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Barnes, and rs. Charles Chamberlaine; the prizes, large bunches of violets, re awarded to Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Brown.

On Tuesday the Reading Club met with Mrs. Charles S. akkley.

Mrs. Charles Chamberlaine; the prizes, large bunches of violets, were awarded to Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Brown. On Tuesday the Reading Club met with Mrs. Charles S. Malkley.

Mrs. McWilliams entertained at a bridge luncheon on Monday, in honor of Mrs. Greene, of Chicago. To Mrs. Lewis D. Greene was awarded the first prize, a handsome vase; to Mrs. Harrison Hall, a dainty table cover, and to Mrs. Frank E. Harrison Hall, a dainty table cover, and to Mrs. Frank E. Harrison Hall, a dainty table cover, and to Mrs. Frank E. Harrison Hall, a dainty table cover, and to Mrs. Frank E. Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes entertained at dinner Friday evening; their guests were Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett and Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence. Capt. Harrison Hall has returned from a few days' leave spent in Washington. Miss Anne Gifford, who has been on a month's visit in Columbia, S.C., returned Sunday to Monroe. Dr. J. W. Bogges entertained at dinner Sunday evening at the Chamberlin; the table was beautifully decorated with flowers and soft candle light; his guests were Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mrs. Scarborough, Miss Sullivan, and Capt. Francis N. Cooke.

Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Allan, after a visit of several weeks at the Chamberlin, have returned to their home in New York will be married in April in New York city.

Mr. Ditson entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday evening, in honor of his fiancée, Miss Plunkett, of Nova Scotia. The guests were Miss Plunkett, Miss Ditson, Mrs. Ditson, Col. and Mrs. Charles Serven Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Glascow, Mrs. Charles F. Chamberlin, Mrs. Sarnes, smsl swords in Sunday Revening, in honor of his fiancée, Miss Plunkett, of Nova Scotia. Mrs. Charles F. Chamberlin, Mrs. Sarnes, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Jenkins, and Mrs. McMaster. The prizes, small swords in Scarborough, Mrs. Charles F. Chamberlin, Mrs. Sarnes, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Jenkins, and Mrs. McMaster. The prizes, small swords in Scarborough, Mrs. Lawre

illiam Chamberlaine. The prizes, Eastern embroidered center-eces, were won by Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. arborough.
Mrs. F. S. Clay Brown has issued invitations for a dinner at the Chamberlin on April 10. A minstrel show will be given by cal talent at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, arch 29 and 30, for the benefit of the Fort Monroe Athletic sociation.

#### FORT OGLETHORPE.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 27, 1906.

An informal hop took place in the gymnasium last Monday night by the officers of the 12th Cavalry. After the hop an adjournment was made to the home of Major and Mrs. Henry J. Goldman, 12th Cav., where a savory hot supper was served in honor of their guests, the Misses Waltz, the charming daughters of Major and Mrs. Waltz, of Atlanta, Ga.

Saturday afternoon a delightful euchre was given by Mrs. Gorge F. Chase in honor of the Misses Waltz. The first prize was won by Mrs. Walker; the second was a tie between Mrs. James M. Burroughs and Mrs. P. E. Trippe, and in the draw was awarded to the former.

Second Lieut. V. W. Cooper, Troop B, 12th Cav., who had been on the sick list for some days, was ordered to report to the military hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment. Lieutenant Cooper's ailment and departure are much regretted, especially by the baseball enthusiasts of the 12th, as he had been named to coach the regimental team for the coming Senson.

Major P. E. Trippe, who recently received his promotion om the 12th to the 3d Cavalry, left for Washington March on a visit to his son, Cadet Trippe, at Annapolis, Md. The ajor expects to sail for the Philippines early in May. The modes of amusement at Fort Oglethorpe continue to crease. The bowling alley and shooting gallery in the base-ent of the gymnasium were thrown open for use last week, is a pity that more interest is not taken hereabouts in such althy and invigorating sports. With the advent of spring d green grass it is to be hoped that some good enthusiastic al will start a propaganda for a tennis court and for good kks.

entertainment St. Patrick's day, under the direction of ain T. P. O'Keefe, was voted by the large audience at the best held at Fort Oglethorpe since the advent of aplain T. P. O Keere, was voted by the large authence event the best held at Fort Oglethorpe since the advent of a 12th Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, 12th Cav., is enjoying a ten ys' leave visiting his son at Chester, Pa. Capt. Thomas

Moody, Paymr. Dept., Atlanta, Ga., has been a welcome sitor to Fort Oglethorpe most of the past week, paying the nal statements of the many troopers whose time of enlist-ent is expiring.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 25, 1906.

Mrs. F. E. Bamford, wife of Capt. F. E. Bamford, 28th Inf., left on Wednesday for a visit to her home in New York. Captain Bamford left on Monday for Fort Flagler, Wash., with a detachment of recruits. Lieutenant Colonel Allison, of Depart-

tain Bamford left on Monday for Fort Flagler, Wash., with a detachment of recruits. Lieutenant Colonel Allison, of Department Headquarters, and Lieutenant Fope, of the 2d Cavalry, left during the week for Fort Lincoln for court-martial duty. Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, wife of Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 28th Inf., returned on Saturday from a visit East.

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., entertained at dinner on Saturday. The Bridge Whist Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Mortimer on Saturday evening. Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, of the Infantry post, gave a delightful tea on Saturday, in honor of Miss Kalman, of St. Paul.

Capt. and Mrs. O. I. Straub, of the Artillery Corps, entertained at dinner on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, 28th Inf., entertained at dinner during the week, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad. Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Robinson, 18th Inf., entertained at dinner on Saturday, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Pearce and Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Bjornstad. Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Pearce, 28th Inf., entertained at dinner on Friday, in honor of Miss De Coster, of St. Paul. Major and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Art. Corps, gave a delightful dinner on Friday evening, the guests afterwards going to the dance. The guests present were Misses Bishop and Macormick, of St. Paul; Miss Regan, of Minneapolis; Lieut. and Mrs. N. A. Margetts, Messrs. Arthur, French and Bishop, of St. Paul. Lieut. and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Art. Corps., gave a delightful dinner on Wednesday, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad. Lieut. G. H. Williams, 28th Inf., is spending a few days at the post en route to Fort Lincoln, having returned from a two months' leave spent at his home in Tennessee. Major and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Art. Corps., gave quite a large dinner party on Saturday, covers being laid for sixteen. Those present were Captain Gardner, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, Capt. and Mrs. O. I. Straub, Lieut. and Mrs. N. A. Margetts, Miss O'Brien, of St. Paul; Lieutenants Coughlan, Mrs and Richardson.

Dr. W. H. Teft, Med. Dept., met with quite an unfortun

Margetts, Miss O'Brien, of St. Faul; Lieuceanus Consumer, Mars and Richardson.

Dr. W. H. Tefft, Med. Dept., met with quite an unfortunate accident on Saturday evening, having slipped and, in falling, breaking both bones of his leg just above the ankle. This will confine him to his quarters for some little time.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 24, 1906.

Capt. David B. Case, S.D., U.S.A., arrived in El Paso last eek from the Philippines. Mrs. and Miss Case have been in e city several weeks, and the health of the latter is much

improved.

In compliance with recent orders from Washington, the battalion, under command of Capt. Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf., took a practice march of ten miles Wednesday morning. Major J. M. T. Partello is having a road cut direct from the post to the post cemetery; the old road which has been used for years, is a most tedious and tiresome journey, and almost a mile longer than necessary.

Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A., retired, who has been in the post hospital since the first week of December, 1905, owing to a broken leg, left the post this week and joined his family in El Paso. Mrs. Howard Laubach, wife of Captain Laubach, and Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, wife of Captain Corcoran, U.S.A., are expected to arrive in El Paso this week with their mother, Mrs. Flora Hague, who has been at Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore. Mr. Harold Lewis, brother of Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf., is ill in the post hospital. His illness is not serious.

W. Lewis, 29th Inf., is ill in the post nospital. His illness is not serious.

At the request and invitation of Senor Francisco Mallen, Mexican Consul to the United States, the battalion band stationed at the post took part in the procession that went across the river into Mexico last week to celebrate the unciling of the statue of Bunito Juarez, first president of Mexico, which event took place on the centenary of the particl. The procession was formed of 3,000 school children, several societies, two bands, Major J. M. T. Partello, Capt. John E. Hunt, Consul Mallen and many of the prominent citizens of El Paso.

Mrs. Wallen, mother of Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, who has been visiting her son for some time, expects to leave next week for her home in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mildred Tilton, of El Paso, has been the guest of Miss Partello for a few days.

#### GUMAY, SAMAR.

Gumay, Samar, P.I., Feb. 9, 1906. The 46th Company of Philippine Scouts, under commo of Capt. E. E. Fuller (first lieutenant, 12th U.S. Inf.), is

of Capt. E. E. Fuller (first lieutenant, 12th U.S. 1811.), 18 on duty at this place.

It is really now a pleasure to serve with Scouts with the Regular officers in command. There have been some radical transformations since the Scout administration has changed, notably in their drill, dress and in discipline and general contentment. It has been a valuable issue to the Scouts to be commanded by the Regular officers.

Much work has been done in the way of building new barracks, hospital and quarters, all done by Scout labor, and we now have a model post, and very pretty and decidedly comfortable; sanitary condition most excellent, and a fine water supply. The men enjoy the best of health.

The military administration here has been most conservative with the natives, and the country is very quiet, probably more so than it has ever been. This part of the island having been very troublesome less than a year ago and now so quiet, has demonstrated what can be done by the right man in the right place.

nt place.

Our post of Gumay is located on the north-east coast, only
ew hundred yards from the sea, and the climate is delightWe have very good advantages for surf bathing; also
opportunity to get plenty of sea food, such as fish and
he.

an opportunity to get pient, or an array and they crabs.

The natives here are very poor—as well as lazy—and they will not work if they can avoid it; nature provides for them in the food line, and their principal occupation is to eat and sleep. There are many peculiar diseases among these people, and they have their own mysterious way of treating them, and when they get stuck they will sometimes call on the military surgeon, who often saves a life by a simple operation or a dose of medicine. They look upon all such work as magical.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 24, 1906. Mrs. A. Smith, wife of Major Allen M. Smith, entertained a

Mrs. A. Smith, wife of Major Allen M. Smith, entertained a merry party of little girls to-day at a matinee party in honor of the thirteenth birthday of her son, Richard. The boys and girls occupied a box at the Orpheum and later enjoyed a dinner at the Smith home. The birthday cake, with its thirteen candles, was brought in, and when cut was found to have a prize for each guest. The little people were all from the garrison, being Venance Le May, Jane Wells, Gertrude Perry, Richardson Lane, Ruth Brockman, Harry Pendleton and Adeline Pendleton. Miss Ione MacLouth, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Alpha T. Easton, was the guest of honor on Monday, March 19, at a luncheon given by Miss May Kerwin at the Emery-Holmes. The Affair was chaperoned by Mrs. M. H. Kervin and Mrs. J. B. Cosgriff, and about a score of the younger society girls were present.

present.

Lieut. Louis Brinton entertained a party of friends at the first night of "The County Chairman," the affair being followed by an elaborate supper served at the Wilson. His guests were Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Miss Le Favour, Miss Ione MacLouth and Dr. William Keller.

Col. B. C. Lockwood has returned to Douglas, having been

# THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL **Baking Powder**

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relieved from duty in the place of General McCaskey in Colorado. Dr. William L. Keller has been assigned to duty as medical attendant on the troops who will march to Fort D. A.

relieved from duty in the place of General McCaskey in Colorado. Dr. William L. Keller has been assigned to duty as medical attendant on the troops who will march to Fort D. A. Russell shortly.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson are back from Riverside, Cal., where they were guests of Mrs. Mary Judge and Mr. John E. Woodward.

Mrs. H. D. Styer, wife of Capt. H. D. Styer, of the Logan Agricultural College, who was in the city for a visit with her parents, Major and Mrs. Edmund Wilkes, has returned to her home.

#### FORT NIOBRARA.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., March 26, 1906.

Col. and Mrs. Hoyt entertained at dinner on Sunday evening.
Lieut. and Mrs. Ball entertained at dinner on Sunday evening.
Lieut. and Mrs. Ball entertained at dinner on Monday. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Hoyt, Capt. and Mrs. Cronin, Major Penrose and Miss Troup. Capt. and Mrs. Conin entertained on St. Patrick's day. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. Bugbee, Major Penrose, Captain Shattuck, Captain Lenihan and Lieutenant Wiegenstein.

Capt. J. D. Leitch, C.S., 25th Inf., has been relieved from duty as summary court officer, and Major Penrose detailed in his stead. Mrs. C. W. Penrose returned from Milwaukee on Wednesday. Her aunt, Mrs. Wadhams, of Milwaukee, returned with her and will spend several weeks in the post.

A battalion rifle competition was held on Thursday. Company competitions preceded the battalion competition, and the best shot in each company got a place on their battalion team. It was a bullseye competition fired at target X from the fifty-foot mark, each contestant firing two scores. The third battalion won with a score of twenty-seven bullseyes, while the first battalion had but twelve.

Post Q.M. Sergt, George W. Mack was tried by a G.C.M. on Thursday, charged with violation of the 21st and 62d Articles of War. The result of the trial will be published shortly. The non-commissioned officers of the post were examined in "The Catechism of Outpost Duty" on March 26 by Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, Capt. A. B. Shattuck, Capt. Michael J. Lenihan and Lieutenant Wiegenstein. The officers were examined on Thursday in International Law. The first practice march, in compliance with G.O. 44, was held on Wednesday.

Lieut. Henry A. Wiegenstein has been ordered to the Rose-bud Indian Agency to take depositions.

#### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., March 22, 1906. Capt. W. F. Hancock returned to Fort Casey on Wednesday, after a two months' leave which he spent in New York and

On Tuesday the 6th Artillery band went over to Fort Casey d rendered a delightful program, which was much enjoyed by

On Tuesday the 6th Artillery band went over to Fort Casey and rendered a delightful program, which was much enjoyed by the entire garrison.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walker have recently received orders which send them to Fort Stevens, Ore.; their friends in this district regret the change exceedingly. Capt. and Mrs. Black left Fort Flagler on Wednesday and will be at the Ethelton in Seattle for several months, where Captain Black will be on duty temporarily.

On Wednesday the Fort Worden Social Club gave a dance, which was enjoyed by about twenty couples in the post exchange building.

left Fort Flagler on Wednesday and will be at the Ethelton in Seattle for several months, where Captain Black will be on duty temporarily.

On Wednesday the Fort Worden Social Club gave a dance, which was enjoyed by about twenty couples in the post exchange building.

Miss Graves, of Tacoma, a life-long friend of Mrs. Lull, has been her guest for the past week. There was great rejoicing in Lieut. C. A. Clark's family on Saturday night over the arrival of a baby girl. Much attention was showered on the young mother, who has become a great favorite since her arrival in this garrison a year ago.

Captain McCloskey has recently received a telegram announcing that he is to be sent to Fort Ethan Allen to command a field battery. His friends are congratulating him on his getting a much-sought-after battery.

On Sunday, March 18, the officers of this post gathered at Colonel Hill's quarters to congratulate him on his sixty-second anniversary. This occasion gave the officers an opportunity to express their appreciation of Colonel Hill's career.

On Monday evening Major G. F. Barney, the C.O. of Fort Casey, entertained that garrison in a most charming manner by giving a musical. Major Barney, who thoroughly understands music, is an expert piang player, and it is a treat to hear him play.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., March 28, 1906.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained at dinner on Monday, the guests being Col. and Mrs. Cowles, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Colonel Reade, Major and Mrs. Greble, Major Shanks, and Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. The officers of the 5th Infantry called after dinner.

Mrs. Harry Woodruff made calls upon her friends on Monday. She has just arrived with her mother and little son from San Francisco, and sails on Saturday on the Finland, to spend some months in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyon and daughter have left, after a week's visit at Col. and Mrs. Heistand's. A very pleasant party was given at Colonel Heistand's to celebrate the coming of age of Mr. Robert Meech.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carr are guests at Colonel Mill's, The Lenten services in the post chapel and the meetings of the St. Cornelius Guild are well attended. Confirmation will be administered by Bishop Greer on Easter evening.

Mrs. James F. Wade has returned after a long absence in San Antonio, and, to the regret of all, not in good health. It is hoped that rest and better weather will soon restore the benefits gained in the South.

Mrs. Hamilton Rowan and son are expected home this week from Pinehurst.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, March 27, 1906. On account of the wet weather very little outside the necessary duty has been done the last few days.

sary duty has been done the last few days.

Troop G, 11th Cav., gave a dance on St. Patrick's eve. A special street car was chartered from Des Moines and a large crowd attended. Troop H, 11th Cav., gave a "smoke talk" in their quarters on St. Patrick's night. Last Wednesday evening, under the direction of the Chaplain, the enlisted men gave an entertainment.

A basketball team, composed of members of Troop A, 11th Cav., played the first team of the Des Moines Y.M.C.A., and were defeated.

It is rumored that there is going to be a post league organized at Fort Des Moines. A house in Des Moines handling

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sporting goods has offered a cup to the troop team winning the largest number of games.

#### CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 53, MARCH 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.
I. Paragraphs 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 1134, 1178, 1506 and
1564, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

27. Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry remaining on the first of July, each year, that are not needed for the graduates of that year of the United States Military Academy, may be filled by appointment in the following order:

(a) Of enlisted men of the Army, whose fitness for advancement shall have been determined by competitive examination; (b) from civil life. Each year, as soon as practicable after July 1, the Secretary of War shall determine how many of these vacancies shall be apportioned to be filled by appointment of enlisted men of the Army and how many from civil life.

All vacancies occurring after July and how many from civil

ment of enlisted men of the Army and how many from civil life.

All vacancies occurring after July 1, and not needed for the graduates of that year of the Military Academy, will be held for the next graduating class of the Academy.

28. A soldier to be eligible to compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant must be a citizen of the United States, unmarried, and under thirty years of age on the first day of September of the year in which he is to enter the competition, and must have served honorably not less than two years in the Army as an enlisted man on or before that date; he must also be physically sound, of good moral character before and after enlistment, and must be an enlisted man of the Army at the date of his application and of his examination, and, if appointed a second lieutenant, must be an enlisted man at the date of his appointment.

29. An enlisted man who desires to appear for examination will submit through military channels an application so that it will reach the department commander on or before Feb. 1 of the year in which he desires to take the examination. An application received after that date will not be considered unless it be shown that the delay was through no fault of the applicant.

Company commanders in forwarding such applications will state specifications of service as given, and will state specific

Company commanders in forwarding such applications will verify the statements of service as given, and will state specifically whether, in their opinion, the soldier fulfills each of the conditions required by the preceding paragraph, and will add their remarks as to the aptitude of the applicant for the position sought.

Post commanders will prove the strong paragraph of the position of the pos

their remarks as to the aptitude of the applicant for the position sought.

Post commanders will, upon the receipt of such applications, cause the applicants to be examined by a medical officer as to their physical qualifications, and will forward the report of such examination with the applications, adding their remarks as to the aptitude of the applicants for the position sought.

30. With a view to the selection of proper enlisted men for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant each department commander will, as soon as practicable after March 1 of each year, convene a board of five officers, two of whom shall be medical officers, for the preliminary examination of the soldiers of his command who are legally qualified therefor, with a view to determining their eligibility for the final examination. This board will institute a rigid inquiry into the character, capacity, record and qualifications of the several candidates, and will recommend no one for the final examination who is not able to establish his fitness for promotion to the entire satisfaction of the board. Each year in which there remain vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant for appointment to which enlisted men are eligible, the War Department will on Sept. 1 convene a board of five officers before which those who have successfully passed the departmental boards will appear to compete in the final examination for appointment to such vacancies.

31. The final examination is competitive and for a specified

ment to which enlisted men are eligible, the War Department will on Sept. 1 convene a board of five officers before which those who have successfully passed the departmental boards will appear to compete in the final examination for appointment to such vacancies.

31. The final examination is competitive and for a specified number of vacancies. The board which conducts the final examination will recommend for appointment only such number, in the order of merit established by the final examination, as will equal the number of vacancies apportioned to enlisted competitors by the Secretary of War and no greater number will be reported as having passed. No competitor will be recommended by the board who is not physically, morally and mentally qualified for the position of second lieutenant in the Army. Upon the approval by the War Department of the report of the Army a certificate of eligibility for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. No applicant will be ordered before the final board who has not successfully passed the departmental board for that year. If in any year no final examination be held, the preliminary examination for that year will be void. An applicant who twice fails to pass the pre-liminary examination in years in which final examinations are held or who twice fails in his final examination for that year will be void. An applicant who twice fails to pass the pre-liminary examination in years in which final examinations are held or who twice fails in his final examination to obtain a re-held or who twice fails in his final examination accrificate of eligibility cannot again compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army.

32. All rights and privileges arising from a certificate of eligibility cannot again compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army.

33. All rights and privileges arising from a certificate of eligibility cannot again compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army.

no soldier while holding the privileges of a certificate shall be brought before a garrison or regimental court-martial or summary court.

1134. The following persons are entitled at public expense to a double berth in a sleeping car, seat in a parlor car, or to the customary stateroom accommodations on steamers where extra charge is made for the same: Officers of the Army when traveling on duty with troops; Army nurses; civilian clerks and agents in the military service when traveling under orders on public business; and also the following when traveling under orders without troops: All non-commissioned officers above grade number 17, Paragraph 9: also invalid soldiers when so traveling on the certificate of a medical officer showing the necessity therefor. The enlisted attendants accompanying invalid soldiers are entitled to accommodations equal to those herein allowed invalid soldiers. Non-commissioned officers below grade number 16, Paragraph 9, when traveling under orders without troops will be furnished, if they desire, second-class transportation with tourist sleeping car accommodations when available.

When the number of officers traveling with troops is too small to justify the hire by the Quartermaster's Department of a standard sleeping car for their accommodation they shall

when available.

When the number of officers traveling with troops is too small to justify the hire by the Quartermaster's Department of a standard sleeping car for their accommodation they shall be furnished with such part of a tourist sleeping car, or other suitable sleeping car, properly curtained off for their accommodation, as the Quartermaster's Department may provide for their use during the journey.

1178. There will also be issued to troops statjoned in extremely cold regions, when the necessity for such issue is certified by the post commander, fur or blanket-lined canvas overcosts, but only to men performing guard duty or other

necessary out-door duty, when exposure to weather would jeopardize life or limb by freezing.

1506. When the charge for attendance is against an officer he will pay the account, if practicable, and transmit it to the Surgeon General for reimbursement. Reimbursement accounts will be stated in the prescribed form in the name of the physician; the fact of payment will be plainly stated in the certificates of both the physician will sign the receipt at the foot of the form. When the charge is against a deceased officer or enlisted man the physician will certify as required in Par. 1503, and that he has not received the sum expressed nor any portion thereof. Accounts for medical attendance and medicines for officers and enlisted men not on duty or for the families and servants of officers and enlisted men, and accounts for consultation, will not be paid. Treatment of chronic complaints by a specialist will not be paid for unless authority to employ such specialist has been obtained from the Surgeon General. Surgical appliances will be paid for only upon satisfactory evidence of their necessity; and such evidence, except in cases of emergency, should be submitted to the Surgeon General for his approval before purchase. Accounts for mineral waters or proprietary medicines will not be paid.

1564. Articles of personal equipments or other ordanace property which a detached soldier carries with him, or for which he may be indebted to the United States at the time of his transfer, will be entered on duplicate invoice and receipt transfer blanks (Form No. 152). The blanks will, when practicable, indicate the destination of the soldier. The two transfer blanks will be signed by the accountable officer or the issuing officer in his name, and by the soldier acknowledging receipt of the stores, including those missing. One of these signed blanks will be attached to the descriptive list or descriptive list or

ters and the others sent to the accountable officer except when the latter is held responsible, when one copy only will be sent to him and the remaining copy forwarded directly to the chief of bureau to which the property pertains.

III. Pars. 1153, 1168, 1170, 1171, 1172 and 1174, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows, to take effect July 1, 1906:

1153. Tables showing the price of clothing and equipage for the Army, the allowance of clothing in kind to each soldier for each year of his enlistment, and his clothing money allowance for each year, month, and day, also the allowance of equipage to officers and enlisted men will be published in orders.

1168. Each soldier's clothing account will be kept by the company or detachment commander on the blank provided for that purpose. The account will show the money value of the clothing received by the soldier at each issue (except that issued without charge), and his receipt therefor will be taken on the blank.

1170. The clothing money allowance will consist of an initial allowance and a yearly allowance. The initial allowance is intended to cover the cost of all clothing required between date of enlistment and the date upon which the recruits taken up for full duty, but will not be considered as fully earned by the soldier until he shall have completed six months service. The yearly allowance in each year will be identical for every year of the enlistment period and, with the initial allowance, will be determined by the annual estimated value allowance, will be determined by the annual estimated value allowance, will be cheermined by the annual estimated value allowance, will be determined by the monthly and daily rates. At each succeeding settlement he will be credited with the initial allowance will consider the will be credited with the initial allowance will consider the will be credited with the initial allowance will consider the will be credited with the initial allowance will consider the soldier. When the clothing account of a soldier is servic

after the expiration of his term of cultivaries and the regular rate will be credited for the period of such retention.

1172. The balance due the soldier at date of settlement will be credited to him upon his clothing account. It will not be placed upon the pay rolls, but the final balance due at date of discharge will be entered upon his final statements. In case of transfer, the balance due the soldier or the United States will be entered on the descriptive list. All balances of this character will be stated in words and figures.

1174. A descriter is entitled to clothing allowance from the date he surrenders or is apprehended if such date is prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment; if subsequently 'tercto, no clothing allowance will be due him unless he is retained in the service, in which case he will be entitled to clothing allowance for his actual service in making good the time lost by desertion. Should the term of enlistment expire while the soldier is awaiting trial for desertion or is undergoing sentence to confinement therefor not including discharge, his clothing allowance ceases on date of release from confinement and restora-

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tion to duty. In the above cases the amount due the soldier will be obtained from the tables then and subsequently in force. A new clothing account will be opened without reference to the account of the soldier at date of desertion, but no portion of the initial allowance will be credited.

IV. The following is added after clause 12, Par. 1051, Army

Regulations: Some officers below grade 14 Par. 9, and princates, when on detached service or assigned to special duty of such a nature as to necessitate the hiring or leasing of quarters, each, 1 ... 1.2...1 1.4 1.3 1.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Act. C. of S.

CLARK.—At Fort Worden, Wash., March 17, 1906, a daugh ter, to the wife of Lieut. Charles A. Clark, Art. Corps, U.S.A. DUNCAN.—At Gadsden, Ala., March 26, 1906, a son, to the wife of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired.

JANDA.—At Ada, Ohio, March 15, 1906, a son, to the wife of Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st U.S. Inf.

KUTZ.—At Washington, D.C., March 23, 1906, a son, to the wife of Capt. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—HUNT.—On March 17, 1906, at St. George's church, Hanover Square, London, by the Rev. Canon Gedger rector of Gravesend, Kent, assisted by the Rev. John Salwey, vicar of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, and the Rev. A. E. Howe, M.A., curate of St. George's, Joseph Foster, pay director, with the rank of rear admiral, United States Navy, retired, of Portsmouth, N.H., U.S.A., to Josephine, second daughter of William Hunt, of "Woodcroft," Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

LUTZ—WILSON.—At Lafayette, Ind., March 19, 1906, Mrs. Eugenia Gross Wilson to Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th U.S. Inf.

WILLIAMS—BURNAP.—At Coronado, Cal., March 22. 1906, Miss Christine Burnap, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Silas A. Burnap, to Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, U.S.A.

#### DIED.

BREWER.—At Washington, D.C., March 22, 1906, Mrs. Harriet Carolina Brewer, mother of 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st U.S. Inf. CHADWICK.—At Englewood, N.J., March 29, 1906, Mrs. Margaret Evans Chadwick, mother of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N.

CHASE.—At Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1906, Edith Lea Chase. ife of Capt. Arthur W. Chase, Pay Dept., U.S.A. COFFEY.—At Fayette, Miss., March 19, 1906, infant son of ieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d U.S. Cav.

CONSTIEN.—At Ashland, Pa., March 14, 1906, Mr. Harry H. Constien, brother of Lieut. Edward T. Constien, U.S.N. FEALY.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1906, infant son and daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Fealy, 1st U.S. Inf. FELTON.—At his home in Marshallville, Ga., on Wednesday, March 20, 1906, the Hon. W. H. Felton, grandfather of Mrs. C. J. T. Clarke.

PAGE.—At her home in Louisville, Ky., March 14, 1906 Mrs. Katherine Page, mother-in-law of Lieut. Wilford Twy man, 29th U.S. Inf.

man, 29th U.S. Inf.

ROGERS,—At Portland, Me., March 23, 1906, Major Robert

M. Rogers, U.S.A., retired.

RUNDLETT.—At Washington, D.C., March 23, 1906, Mrs.

Annie D. Rundlett, widow of the late Surg. Howard M. Rundlett, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Major A. A. Nicholson,
U.S.M.C.

U.S.M.C.
SIVITER.—At Washington, D.C., March 24, 1906, Capt. Francis P. Siviter, 28th U.S. Inf.
TAYLOR.—At Providence, R.I., March 27, 1906, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, Charles F. Taylor, father of Lieut. G. A. Taylor, Art. Corps.

THAYER.—At Lincoln, Neb., March 19, 1906, Gen. John M. Thayer, U.S.V., formerly Senator from Nebraska, and a former Governor of Wyoming.

YOUNG.—At New York city, March 29, 1906, Mr. Mason Young, father of the wives of Major J. R. Kean, surg., U.S.A., and Lieut. C. N. Barney, asst. surg., U.S.A.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES

Plans for the new armory of Companies C and H, 9th Inf., to be erected in Pittston, Pa., under the new armory law, have been prepared and contractors are now figuring on them. They provide for a very modern up-to-date building and several in-novations in armory construction are introduced. The building will cover an area of 68 by 135 feet, the drill floor measuring 60 by 100 feet. Around the hall will be a gallery and in the basement will be located equipment rooms for both companies. Each company will have a commodious room and there will also be appropriate rooms for the officers. Each first sergeant will also have an office. The building will be of brick with Indiana limestone trimmings.

The handsome new armory of Company I, 10th N.Y. (17th

with Indiana limestone trimmings.

The handsome new armory of Company I, 10th N.Y. (17th Separate Co., Flushing), on Broadway, opposite the Town Hall, has been accepted conditionally, and the company will move in on April 3. Plans for the formal opening of the new armory have not been perfected.

In its forty-ninth games, held in the armory on March 24, the 7th N.Y. gave the large audience present a well arranged program of exciting sport, included in sixteen different events. Several new armory records were established, as follows: In the 75-yard three-legged race three of the pairs ran a dead heat. In the run-off two of the teams again ran a dead heat. A agin was tossed for first place, and E. S. Blackledge and P. Pilgrim, of Company E, won. This pair started from scratch

Batta 1st D Lieut. tive

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## SALAD

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and in both heats ran the distance in 8 4-5 seconds, which establishes a new armory record. The second armory record roken was the wall-scaling contest, which was won by the embers of Company I, who went over a 10-foot wall and back 50 3-5 seconds. The members of Company E won the Nesit trophy for the greatest number of points, with a total of 6. Company I was second with 25 points, and Company D bird, with 24. Company I, with 11 points, made the best howing for the military trophy, presented by Major Charles E. Odecker, which is to be awarded to the company scoring the ighest aggregate number of points in two sets of games. The anagement of the games was excellent as usual, and there was a ample supply of programs, free to all. Other regiments, as rule, charge the spectators for programs, a proceeding that ces not help their popularity and they could well afford to follow the example of the 7th in courtesy to guests.

The first rife team of Co. K, 8th N.Y., has won the second and coordingly holds this trophy until the competition next car. The scores at 200 and 500 yard targets were as follows: apt. E. Steiger, jr., 43; Lieut. Paul Loeser, 42; Pvt. Gilbert forrison, total, 120.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each

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and E. Steiger, ir., 43; Lieut. Paul Loeser, 42; Pvt. Gilbert forrison, total, 120.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each ganization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month February, 1906, based on drill reports of the month: Hostial Corps, 93.69; Sigfial Corps, 89.12; Troop A, 87.37; Batty A, 84.52; Machinegun Battery, 96.48; Coast Artillery, 8.21; 1st Infantry, 87.91; 2d Infantry, 93.14; 3d Infantry, 92; Separate Company, 85.25; Naval Battalion, 83.16.

Lieut. S. L. Crossing, of the 1st Division of the 2d Naval attalion, N.Y., having returned to the active command of the st Division has issued orders, making new assignments of duty ieut. W. R. Griffith, in addition to his regular duties as execuve officer, will act as recruiting officer and take charge of fle work, both indoor and outdoor, and will see that the guner's mate keeps a proper record of all men, both with the rifle had heavier guns. He will also have charge of the boat work, saisted by the boatswain's mate.

The following is a consolidated report giving the changes in the aggregate strength of regiments of the N.G.N.Y., lotted in Manhattan and Brooklyn, in one year's time, with ains or losses in each, as shown by the official figures of the board musters of 1906 and 1905. The largest gains in memorahip were made by the 22d Engineers and the 71st Regiments, while the 12th and 14th Regiments show unusually heavy sees in membership:

		Agg. Roll Muster 1906.	Agg. Roll. Muster 1905.	Gain.	Loss.
71h	Regiment	934	998	-	64
8th.	***	637	614	23	
9th	***	632	683	-	51
12th	6.6	716	839		123
13th	4.4	1,145	1,113	32	-
14th	. 64	661	846	-	185
22d	44	672	620	52	-
23d	4.4	726	740	_	14
47th	43	570	605	-	35
69th	4.4	654	653	1	
7184	4.6	665	617	48	-

7TH N.Y., COL. D. APPLETON.

Plans for the big celebration of the 100th anniversary of the ganization of the 7th N.Y., to be held at the armory Saturday ning, May 5, are being rapidly perfected. The committees music, decorations, kitchens, dinner, guests, speakers, m, menu, printing, etc., are all hard at work, and the e

13TH N.Y.-COL. D. E. AUSTEN

Col. Edward Schultze, 1st Regiment of Connecticut, whose deadquarters are in Hartford, accompanied by his staff, resiewed the 13th N.Y., under command of Col. David E. Ausen, in its armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the night of March and witnessed a fine display. Colonel Schultze and his staff were also greatly interested in the Artillery practice with the dummy projectiles, and the splendid armory and its many elaborate appointments. The guests were shown over he big building, and the various details of the fring of the projectiles by compressed air were shown them and explained, and Colonel Schultze and his officers expressed great pleasure at their visit, which in many respects was a revelation to hem. The twelve companies of the regiment were equalized by Adjutant Fleming into twenty-eight solid files each, and were last put through a regimental drill in close column movements, which were most effectively executed. Then followed he review in line of masses by Colonel Schultze, in which the regiment made a splendid showing. The regimental parade

was taken by Lieut. Col. G. D. Russell, the regiment parading unequalized. In this the visitors had an opportunity to see the big companies parading with their full strength, Cos. C, D and H making a specially notable appearance. The manual of arms during the evening was splendidly executed. Target practice with the 8-inch B.L.R. and 12-inch mortar followed, the practice being excellent. A miniature vessel was also llown up by a torpedo. Dancing was then enjoyed and Colonel Schultze and his officers and special guests were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Austen and his officers at a collation. The Non-coms. of the 1st Connecticut present were enjoyably entertained by the Non-coms. of the 13th. The entertainment committee of the regiment were Capt. Sydney Grant, Batt. Adjt. W. D. Finke, Lieut. Frank Dean, Lieut. R. E. Brown, Lieut. T. W. Jackson.

22D N.Y .- COL. N. B. THURSTON.

The annual spring games of the 22d N.Y., held in the armory March 26; were very successful despite the wet weather. Several members of the Olympic team were among the competitors and their presence added to the occasion. They were presented with souvenirs of the Grecian trip by Lieut. Charles J. Dieges, recently elected in Co. F, 22d Regt. The presentations were made by John R. Van Wormer, president of the New York Athletic Club. The main feature of the night was the mile relay championship. It was won by the 71st; time, 3 min. 47 2-5 secs. The deciding medley relay was run between the 13th and 23d Regiment teams of four; distances, 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, and one mile; total distance, 1 7-8 miles; won by 13th Regiment, with L. Robertson, W. L. Hillman, J. Van Thum and H. Cohen; time, 7 min. 53 4-5 secs. There were a number of other very interesting events. There was a close contest for the point honors between Companies F and A, but toward the end of the program F scored heavily and captured first honors with a total of 47 points, Company A being second with 38. Company I made 22; Company C, 5; Company D, 3, and B and H, 1 point each.

General Roe will review the regiment April 16.

23D N.Y., COL. W. A. STOKES.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, reviewed the 23d Regiment, under command of Col. William A. Stokes, in its armory on the night of March 24, the command making a highly creditable showing. The regiment was formed with twelve companies of sixteen solid files divided into three battalions, and were formed in line of masses, presenting a very handsome appearance. General Henry was accompanied by Major A. R. Whitney, A.D.C., Comdr. W. B. Franklin, Capt. W. F. Barnes, Capt. O. Erlandsen, Capt. J. P. Benkard and Capt. J. R. Foley, detailed aides to the Governor, and Col. E. E. Britton, 2d Brigade Staff. In the passage the companies of the 3d Battalion made the best showing. Following the review, Colonel Stokes put the regiment through a handsome drill in close column movements. The military exercises were brought to a closs by evening parade, under command of Major Frederick A. Wells, in which the regiment acquitted itself very creditably. There is room for improvement in the execution of "Order arms," as generally speaking the men lowered the butts of the pieces to the floor much too heavily. Among the special quests present, and who were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Stokes and his officers in the armory were Gen. P. F. Wanser and Capt. P. Manton, N.J.; Gen. O. B. Frothingham, Col. G. A. Wingate, Col. W. F. Morris and Major C. I. De Bevoise, N.Y. There was also dancing in the main drill hall.

#### 4TH N.J., COL. J. H. BRENSINGER

Brig. Gen. F. P. Wanser, accompanied by his staff, reviewed that Regiment of Jersey City in its armory on the night of March 22, and the command made a highly creditable showing. It was equalized by Adjutant Gerardin in twelve commands of sixteen files, which was all that could be handled to advantage on the drill floor. The regiment under Colonel Brensinger is making excellent progress, and since assuming command, he has retained most of the capable staff that served under former Colonel Smith. One important addition to the staff and the regiment, will, it is understood, be Lieut. W. A. Tewes, of the Ist N.J., one of the best rifemen in the United States. He has been offered, and has accepted the position of I.S.A.P., on the staff of Colonel Brensinger. For the position of commissary, it is understood that Lieut. Earl T. Dabb, a very capable young officer, stands a strong chance. On Saturday night April 11. there will be a dual set of athletic games between the 1st and 4th Regiments at the armory of the latter.

#### STATE CAMP NEW YORK.

None of the light batteries of the New York National Guard will perform a tour of camp duty this year at Peekskill, as was at first intended. Major General Roe has decided that the better plan will be to have all four of the batteries in camp next year, as a battalion, and under command of a major in the Regular Army. The batteries would thus gain a course of practical instruction they could not very well receive otherwise, and part of the instruction will be in target practice. The assignments to the State camp this season as now officially determined are as follows: From June 2 to 9, 9th Regiment, Squadron A and Troop B; from June 10 to 12, 12st Regiment, Squadron C, and Troop D; from June 16 to 23, 23d and 69th Regiments; from June 23 to 30, 12th Regiment; from June 30 to July 7, the 14th and 47th Regiments. General Roe will be present to observe the work of the troops, and brigade commanders will be afforded an opportunity to be present, while organizations from their brigades are in camp. None of the light batteries of the New York National Guard

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. A. H.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information about E. A. Hayes, and state your reasons for wanting it.

W. H. P.—Study the Artillery Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Guard Manual, U.S. Army Regulations and read the Army and Navy Journal regularly.

J. V. M.—You are on the eligible list for sergeant major about the middle, but you must be a sergeant when appointed. The War Department will not make public the standing of the man you inquire about.

T. S. asks: For any information obtainable relative to the

with a War Department will not make public the standing of the man you inquire about.

T. S. asks: For any information obtainable relative to the payment of the longevity claims due enlisted men in accordance with Mills decision. Answer: These claims are to be paid as soon as Congress appropriates the money.

G. S. G. asks: Can an enlisted man, after having passed the preliminary examination for a commission, obtain permission to take the special examination required for appointment in the Artillery Corps, or must he first pass both of the competitive examinations? Answer: No; he must first take the final competitive examination and then the special examination for Artillery.

E. L. J. writes: Provided the Hull bill, "for the increase of pay for non-commissioned officers," becomes a law, does a first sergeant promoted to battalion sergeant major because of the last section of Par. 274, A.R., receive a \$9 deduction in pay? Answer: Yes, he would.

J. J. S. asks: Can a minor be otherwise punished than by

In pay! Answer: Yes, he would.

J. J. S. asks: Can a minor be otherwise punished than by being given a discharge without honor for enlisting under age without his parents' consent, if his parents demand that he be discharged? Answer: Yes; he can be tried by general court-martial and get six months' hard labor in a military penitentiary.

penitentiary.

HOOSIER asks: Is a soldier on furlough permitted to make direct application for change of station, or is it necessary to send his request through the usual military channel? Answer: He must apply through usual military channels.

X. Y. Z. asks: If a minor enlists without the consent of his parents and gives his age as twenty-one, can he have his age changed on the Army rolls without being dishonorably discharged for fraudulent enlistment? Answer: This is purely

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a matter of favor; he might have the change made if his service has been of a good character.

vice has been of a good character.

W. M. asks: (1) Is a retired soldier after thirty years' service debarred from admission to Soldiers' Home? (2) Is a retired soldier entitled to medical attendance at any Army hospital nearest his place of residence? (3) Does a retired soldier receive transportation to his home or to place of original enlistment? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Yes, he should make application to Surgeon General for permission to enter the hospital, where he will be charged forty cents a day for his maintenance. (3) To place of enlistment.

E. M. P.—You we not entitled to the two months' extra

E. M. P .- You are not entitled to the two months' extra

E. M. P.—You are not enacted.

pay.

LEAVE asks: Can an officer on leave (ordinary leave) remain at his station and occupy quarters and remain exempt from being taken up for duty by the post commander? Answer: There is no regulation on this subject, and there is no reason why you should not remain at post if you have good and sufficient cause. The propriety of your staying at the post is, however, questionable.

W. K.—You are not entitled to a campaign badge if you

W. K.—You are not entitled to a campaign badge if you ere not in the Service Jan. 12, 1905, the date of the promul-tion of the order giving such badges. If you were then in e Service you are entitled to a badge.

the Service you are entitled to a badge.

A. S. P.—The Military Secretary has no intention of reestablishing recruiting depots (recruiting schools) such as existed prior to 1893 or 1894 at Davids Island, N.Y.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

B. H. H.—There are 130 ordnance sergeants allowed at present to the Army. There are no vacancies now. The chances for an early appointment are only fair.

POINT asks: Would like to know if I am entitled to any back pay by the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasurer, rendered March 16, 1905, for the back pay (the difference between the pay I actually received and the continuous service pay on which no twenty per cent. was paid), from April' 28, 1898, to May 25, 1900, My service during the above period (April 28, 1898, to May 25, 1900, Ws service during the above period (April 28, 1898, to May 25, 1900), was in the United States; no foreign service. Answer: It is not thought you are entitled to any back pay, but it is suggested you put your case before the Auditor for the War Department.

J. B. C. asks: About the time when the campaign badges will be itsend.

J. B. C. asks: About the time when the campaign badges ill be issued. Answer: No date is yet set for their issue. H. G. R.—If you were in the Service at the date of promultion of campaign badge order, namely, Jan. 12, 1905, you e entitled to a badge for your service in Samar.

gation of campaign badge order, namely, Jan. 12, 1905, you are entitled to a badge for your service in Samar.

L. M. H. asks: If bill (H.R. 8998, Mr. Hinshaw, to pension widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the U.S. at the same rate as their deceased husbands) has been passed. Answer: The bill is not passed yet.

A. R. S. writes: A non-commissioned officer with about fifteen years' service in the Army received a commission as first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, July 1, 1901; would his service as such an officer in the islands count double time, as in the case of an ordinary enlisted man, and would he, after completing thirty years' service, be entitled to retirement as a first lieutenant in Philippine Scouts? Army Regulations have nothing definite about that question. Aswer: Yes, it does count. See Par. 133, A.R.

G. S. T.—Musicians of Artillery, Infantry and Engineers all get the same pay as a private of Infantry.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Are the officers and men who composed the crews of the American Fleet at the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1998, and who took active part therein, entitled to any medal other than the medal issued to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps on account of the said battle? Answer: No.

J. A. M. asks: When he may expect to be ordered for duty

J. A. M. asks: When he may expect to be ordered for duty in the Philippines, and what is his number on list for this duty or other details outside the States! Answer: In your case it is impossible to say just when you will be ordered to the Philippines. Not in the immediate future, however.

W. D. B. C. asks: How many on the eligible list for appointment as ordnance sergeants, and how he stands on the list? Is Sergt. D. T. Connor, 93d Co., C.A., on eligible list for sergeant major, J.G., Art. Corps, and what number on list? Answer: The War Department refuses to answer questions of this character.

this character.

W. H. S. asks: Where he stands on the list of sergeants major, J.G., Art. Corps. Answer: You will be appointed March 8, 1906, and your warrant has been forwarded.

R. F.—The W.D. will not give the information you want.

O. D. writes: I was relieved from a tour of Philippine service, July 14, 1902, and joined present station Aug. 24, 1902. When may I expect foreign service? Answer: You are well up on the list for foreign service, but it is not possible to state just when you will be sent. The records of the War Department show you are due for foreign service in about six months, but this is only tentative.

CIVIL SERVICE asks: Are any assistant civil engineers.

CIVIL SERVICE asks: Are any assistant civil engineers appointed in the Navy now without trying the competitive examination? Answer: There has only been one such case where a young man was transferred from Naval Academy to Corps Civil Engineers, and there will be no more such cases. No date has been set for holding next examination, but it will probably be in the middle of the coming summer. The pay is \$1,800 a year for the first five years, when it is increased to \$2,100 a year.

creased to \$2,100 a year.

F. E. B.—See news item in our issue of March 24, page 827.

MUSICIAN asks: (1) Is the bill H.R. 13376, filed by Mr.

Hull, Jan. 29, 1906, included in the Army appropriation bill which recently passed the House, or is it to remain a separate measure? (2) Does the Army appropriation bill contain any measure increasing the pay and membership of bands? (3) Would any measure now before Congress give authority to establish recruiting depot bands? Answer: (1) It is to remain a separate measure. (2) No. (3) No.

D. R.—The address of the publisher of the "Filipino" is Washington, D.C.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR

that is commendable, recifies what he has seen with his own cys, commenda-to commendable, recifies erroneous judgments, sees deeply into causes and acts, lays hisme on the right shoulders, and in a patriotic spirit deplores and lays the blunders and mistakes made by those who ought to have known better and for-iten self in the service of their country. Bound in Cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.

### FROM THE YALU TO PORT ARTHUR

ERLEAWORTH WOOD, LOUISIAN, A TORYO, and prior to the outbrew was the American Hilliary Attache at Toryo, and prior to the outbrew ness War had unusual opportunities for observing conditions in Jardaness for war. Through the courtesy of the Japanese military and the output of the Japanese military and the prior of the Japanese military and the prior of the Japanese military and the prior of the Japanese military and the Japanese mi

FRANKLIN HUDSON PUB. CO., Kansas City, Mo.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 27, 1906.

Rear Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Academy, has issued an order modifying a previous one, pertaining to the graduation of the present senior class in sections. The changes noted are in regard to the mark which the midshipmen must attain, the maximum having been reduced to some extent.

Those to be graduated in September next will be selected in June, the qualifications being that they shall show both decided. ability and evident inclination to derive advantages from the special course prescribed for them; that they shall have attained an average mark equal to seventy-five per cent. of the maximum, and, an average of about seventy-eight per cent. for the present term, the exact percentage, however, to be demaximum, and, an average of about seventy-eight per cent. for the present term, the exact percentage, however, to be determined later. Like conditions will govern those who will receive their diplomas on Feb. 1, 1907; that is, seventy-five per cent. of the maximum to the June examinations, and both seventy-eight per cent. for the first term of the coming academic year. Those who do not measure up to either of these standards will be graduated in June.

Midshipmen W. J. Eccleston, of Baltimore City, has been dropped from the Naval Academy. It is understood that Mr. Bonsparte exerted himself in behalf of Midshipman Eccleston, who is a Baltimorean, and the academic board was asked to consider its adverse report. It declined to make any change in its recommendations, however.

As a precaution against any possible development of disease at the Naval Academy, Superintendent Sands has issued an order requiring the officers at the head of the several departments, in which labor is employed, to register the addresses of such employees in case they live in the vicinity of any contagious or infectious disease, from time to time reported by the health officer of the city of Annapolis.

Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Comdr. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard, gave a five o'clock tea last week at her home in the Naval Academy, in honor of the daughters of Governor Warfield and their guest, Miss Deering.

Rudelph H. Thiesen, of Penaeoola, Fla., who was readmitted as a midshipmen recently, resigned because of deficiency in studies.

Rudolph H. Thiesen, of Pensacola, Fla., who was readmitted as a midshipmen recently, resigned because of deficiency in studies.

The following order, unique in some details, has recently been issued at the Naval Academy: Until further orders the following assignments are made to the respective classes for the use of barber shop, tennis court, and boats: Barber shop: Second; Every week day; Third: Monday, Wednesday, Friday; First: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Tennis Courts Nos. 3 and 4; Third: Court No. 5; Fourth: Court No. 6. Boats: Second: The Robert Center, four half rates all Chesapeake cances and steam launches; Third: Two half rates all Chesapeake cances and steam launches; Fourth: Two sailing launches, sailing cutters. The walks and seats in what is known as "Lovers' Lane" are reserved for the use of the second and third classes of midshipmen. After requisitions have been drawn on the regular days assigned, the classes will be given precedence at the store according to seniority. Members of the fourth class will not attend hops and balls other than the grand ball, except on written permission, which may be granted when they desire to accompany relatives. The latter part of the order shows that the "rates" that the upper class men established as the unwritten law, have gained ground, and some have become statutory rules.

G. McF. P. Kenton, of Centerville, Md., who was appointed

ry rules.

icf. P. Kenton, of Centerville, Md., who was appointed

Kaval Academy by Congressman Thomas A. Smith, is
ntly color blind as to one color—green, but it is not

but what it is merely a lack of perfect acquaintance
he names of colors. It is likely that a further test will

apparently color blind as to one color—green, but it is not certain but what it is merely a lack of perfect acquaintance with the names of colors. It is likely that a further test will be given him.

The following vessels have been detailed thus far to convey the midshipmen on their annual summer cruise in June: Cruisers Des Moines, Cleveland, Denver, and Newark, and the monitors Florida, Nevada and Arkansas. Several torpedobats are yet to be assigned.

The midshipmen opened their baseball season here Saturday afternoon with George Washington University, of Washington, D.C., as their opponent, and won by a score of 17 to 5. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning, the cold being so great that the drinking water froze over and there was a flurry of snow just as the game ended. The game was no real test of playing ability, though some of the men on both teams gave some promise. The field work of the midshipmen was fair, and of the three pitchers whom they used—Needham, Lamphier and Van Auken—the two first named did excellent work. In the one inning in which Van Auken pitched he hit a batter and sent four to bases on balls. Players and the few loyal rooters who remained were heartily glad when the game was over.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 22, 1906. Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., and the bachelor officers at

Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., and the bachelor officers at the marine barracks gave a large dinner on March 16, in honor of the married officers and ladies of the corps who are stationed at the yard. The enjoyable affair was given at the quarters of Colonel Karmany. The entire lower floor of the house was decorated with flags, and the dining room decorations were particularly pretty and unique. The letters "U.S.M.C." in flowers formed the centerpiece on the large table. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Cleggett, Miss Kate Cleggett, Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond B. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Lee B. Purcell, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Udell, Colonel

gett, Miss Kate Cleggett, Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond B. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Lee B. Purcell, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Udell, Colonel Karmany, Lieuts. Sydney W. Brewster, Earl H. Ellis, H. J. O'Leary, Arthur Stokes and John H. White.
Lieut. Dudley W. Knox, who returned from the Orient on the Lawton, has left for his home in the East, as he has been detached from duty here. Lieut. Samuel W. Bryant has reported for duty aboard the Lawton as navigator.

Ensign Alfred T. Brisbin, U.S.N., whose engagement to Miss Grace Laurens Howard has recently been announced, is at present under medical treatment at the hospital here.

A number of small affairs have been given here of late, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, who arg to sail for the Philippines on Monday next. The most impromptu, and perhaps the mose enjoyable on that very account, was a sheet and pillow case party, arranged by the young ladies of the yard on Tuesday evening last. A number of the young people assembled at the barracks and there donned their ghostly disguises, afterwards proceeding to the home of the Jollys, which home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, where dancing was indulged in until a late hour. In addition to Capt, and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, where dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Evans there were present Passed Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Charles G. Smith, Miss Ruth Simons. Miss Brooks, Miss Ruth Brooks, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Lieut. Sydney W. Brewster, U.S.M.C., Civil Engr. Harry

H. Rousseau, Lieut. John H. White and Passed Asst. Paymr. James F. Kutz, of the Independence.
Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and her daughter, Miss Stella McCalla, left March 21 for the East. Mrs. McCalla expects to be absent for only about three weeks, but Miss Stella will join her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Miller, for a European tour.
Lieut. Comdr. John H. L. Holcombe, executive officer of the Independence, came up for examination on Wednesday last for promotion to the rank of commander.
Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Hughes, who have been spending some time in San Francisco, will leave in a day or two for Washington, D.C., where the former has been ordered for duty.
Mrs. Alexander McCrackin spent a couple of days of the past week in San Francisco as the guest of her mother, Mrs. McPherson.
Mrs. John B. Milton and her daughter. Miss Mattie Milton.

week in San Francisco as the guest of her mother, Mrs. McPherson.

Mrs. John B. Milton and her daughter, Miss Mattie Milton,
who have been spending the past year in the Orient, where Captain Milton has been on duty, returned on the transport Thomas,
which arrived a few days ago. Miss Milton received flowers
without number upon her arrival, and she was made to feel that
she had indeed been n seed by a large circle of friends. The
Miltons are now at the Belle Vista, San Francisco, where they
will await Captain Milton, who will arrive on the Siberia. It
is expected that Captain Milton will be ordered East for duty.

Mrs. Caspar H. Goodrich and her daughter, Miss Gladys
Goodrich, sailed to-day for Honolulu, where they contemplate
remaining for some time.

Ensign W. W. Galbraith, who has been spending the past
couple of weeks in San Diego and other points of interest in
the southern part of the State, returned to Mare Island to-day,
and reported aboard the Lawton.

Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, who have been spending the past fortnight in San Francisco, left a few days ago for
Vancouver Barracks, where they will spend a couple of months
before leaving for Major Reynold's station at Fort Seward,
Alaska.

Orders have been received for the naval transport Lawton

pancouver Barracks, where they will spend a couple of months before leaving for Major Reynold's station at Fort Seward, Alaska.

Orders have been received for the naval transport Lawton to sail from here on April 5 for Tutuila, Samoa, taking down to that island a full complement of men for the station ship Adams. The Lawton is also to take a supply of stores and provisions for the stationship at Samoa, and upon delivering hereargo will at once return to Mare Island to fit out for her trip to the Philippines. The repairs on the ship have been pushed rapidly. The most important repairs made on her were those on her boilers.

Orders were received here last week authorizing that the magazines of the yard be made a distinct department, separate and indpendent of the ordnance department of which it has heretofore been a part. Comdr. Charles F. Pond, aide to the commandant, has been appointed inspector of ordnance at the magazines and as such reported for duty on March 16. The division of the former ordnance department has been made necessary by the increase work at Mare Island.

Officials at this yard have communicated with the Navy Department with a view to having the battleship Oregon sent to leave Honolulu for San Francisco Bay on March 25, and it is understood here that her ammunition. The Oregon is to leave Honolulu for San Francisco Bay on March 25, and it is understood here that her ammunition is to be turned into the magazines here to be made over. With the improvements that have recently been made here the depth in San Pablo Bay is now thirty feet at dead low water, and from twenty-six to twenty-seven and one-half feet in Marc Island Channel. These facts have been communicated to the Navy Department with a request that the Oregon be sent here to discharge her ammunition.

on. The first piles for the foundation of the new stone drydock ere driven March 17. The company has made very good rogress in the work since they commenced operations a year

#### PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 23, 1996. Col. John D. Hall, chief surgeon, retired March 17, and Mrs. tol. John D. Hall, enter surgeon, retired March 11, and Mrs. Hall leave within a few weeks for the East, and intend making their home near Boston. Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, in command of the General Hospital, will temporarily assume the duties of chief surgeon of the department, and also the duties of medical superintendent of the Army transport service at

of medical superintendent of the Army transport service at San Francisco.

Capt. William G. Haan, of the General Staff, is in the North at present inspecting the schools in the posts about the sound. Mrs. Haan accompanied him on his trip. Mrs. Charles W. Farr, who arrived last Friday from Manila, after a week or so spent here, will go East to visit her mother. Mrs. Louis H. Bash, also among the returning travelers, is being entertained considerably before leaving for her eastern home. Mrs. J. B. Milton, wife of Commander Milton, U.S.N., and her daughter are among the home comers.

Gen. and Mrs. William Dougherty have recently taken apartments at the Regillus, on Pacific avenue, which they will occupy for the next few months. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick L. Perry entertained very delightfully at a dinner at their questiers at the Presidio last Thursday night. Among their guests were: Major and Mrs. Charles Krauthoff, Mrs. Yuez Shorb-White, and Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne.

Major Lea Febiger left last Saturday for the North, where he will spend several months inspecting the posts in the Division of the Pacific. Mr. Jack Carrigan, who has recently returned from the Philippines, is at present visiting Lieut, and Mrs. Clarence Carrigan in their home at Fort Baker.

Lieut, Julius C. Peterson, A.C., who has been spending a short leave in San Francisco, returned to his station at Fort Worden the first of this week. Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, who have been largely entertained during their stay in San Francisco, left on Tuesday for Vancouver Barracks, where, after a short visit, they will continue on their journey to their station in Alaska.

The wedding of Dr. Nicholas D. Richardson, of the Marine Hospital Service, who has been stationed for some time at Angel Island, and Miss Elies Gregory, was celebrated very quietly on Tuesday morning at the home of the bride's mother in Vallejo. As the groom is very seriously ill, the gravest fears of his recovery being entertained, only the immediate relatives were present.

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#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 26, 1906. A wing in the new administration building has been designated as the post chapel. It will be fitted up in a most ap proved style.

various troops enjoyed practice marches the past week, to Milton, Richmond and other Vermont points near

All arrangements have been completed for the minstrel show to be given by enlisted talent in Burlington, Montpelier, Richmond, Vt., and Plattsburg, N.Y. Capt. Warren Dean is in charge with 2d Lient. Leon R. Partridge handling the business and athletic end. The entertainment will take the form of a musical burlesque. Many of the members of last season's minstrel troupe that met with so much success are in this season's minstrel. They expect to fill their first engagement in Burlington on April 10. A billiard tournament will be carried on among the enlisted men. Teams will represent Troops E, C, I, K, L and M, 15th Cav., and the 23d Battery. At the end of a series of games a prize will be awarded.

Sergt. William F. Heffner, Troop D, 15th Cav., has been appointed squadron sergeant major of the first squadron to fill the vacancy caused by the discharge of Sergeant Major Hasemyer. Sergeant Heffner is an old and efficient non-commissioned officer.

A consignment of 900 new modern rifles was received from All arrangements have been completed for the minstrel show

missioned officer.

A consignment of 900 new modern rifles was received from the Springfield Armory, and will be issued to the 15th Cavalry at once. The new russet saddle equipments are also being issued to the regiment.

The appointment of Regt. Q.M. Sergt. Daniel Marcy, 15th Cav., as post Q.M. sergeant, U.S.A., takes one of the oldest

Pabst Blue Ribbon The Beer of Quality By acknowledgment of experts and laymen the

standard brew of America

non-commissioned officers from this regiment, in which he has served as regimental Q.M. sergeant since its organization. His appointment as post Q.M. sergeant is well merited.

Squadron Sergt. Major H. H. Hasemyer, 15th Cav., and Copporal Eric Bringolf, Troop L, 15th Cav., who have been commissioned third lieutenants in the Constabulary, P.L. left Saturday morning for their new station. Bringolf is a Swiss army officer, serving with the United States Government. Hasemyer is an old and efficient non-commissioned officer, for a long period being first sergeant of Troop K, 15th Cav. A number of the efficient non-commissioned officers for a long period being first sergeant of Troop K, 15th Cav. A number of the efficient non-commissioned officers of the command have made application for appointment on the mounted police force of Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav., who returned a few weeks ago from a two years' tour of duty in the Philippines, with Mrs. Bailey is enjoying a two months' leave with his mother in Northfield, Vt.

It is with regret that the garrison learns that 1st Lieut. George O. Duncan's illness is such as to order him before a board with a view to his retirement. Lieutenant Duncan has been on duty with the 15th Cav. for the past three years, and the last eighteen months he has been incapacitated from duty owing to rheumatism. Lieut. and Mrs. Duncan are at present on the Pacific coast, the Lieutenant having a six months' sick leave.

A theater party, composed of Capt. and Mrs. McNamee,

on the Pacific coast, the Lieucenant having a six months' sick leave.

A theater party, composed of Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Captain Dean, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, Lieutenant Russell and Miss Russell, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieutenants Reagan, Tate, Foster, McKell, Norton and Mr. and Mrs. Center, of Montpelier, Vt., attended at the Strong opera house in Burlington, Vt., last Friday evening. After the theater, Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger entertained at supper Mr. and Mrs. Center, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Captain Dean and Lieutenant Norton.

The third game of basket ball between Troop L, 15th Cav., and Co. M, Vt. N.G., of Burlington, Vt., was played in the armory last Friday evening, resulting in a second victory for Troop L, by a score of 17 to 15.

#### THE MERRY BELLES OF LEAVENWORTH.

On Saturday evening, March 17, while the officers of the school were giving the banquet to Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Charles Crawford, wife of Capt. Charles Crawford, gave a consolation banquet to all the wives of the students and in structors which was a most thoroughly original affair, and

also one to be long remembered.

On arriving the guests were directed to the third floor, which they found handsomely decorated for the occasion. On one wall were placed the replies in rhyme which has been received in response to Mrs. Crawford's clever lines of invireceived in response to Mrs. Crawford's clever lines of invi-tation printed on shamrock-strewn paper. Much wit and in-genuity were displayed in the replies. After having seen these and other decorations the guests were scated at the card tables where the game of "Slippery Ann" was played, the twelve ladies winning the highest scores being given chances to draw some snapping mottoes which were enjoyed later on the third floor.

some snapping motions which were enjoyed meet of floor.

The Blarney stone was so placed that it could be reached only by one's being held over the stair railing by a stout strap, so twelve plucky volunteers were hung over into space in succession. As a reward they were allowed to draw from the "Jack Horner" pie containing Saint Patrick favors.

Supper was then served to the forty-nine guests at three round tables on the first floor. Upon the gorgeously embroidered Canton line tablecloths were the decorations all in green and yellow, the centerpieces being of yellow tulips. Around these at intervals were oranges surmounted by green snakes, green frogs being also a feature of the decorations. The menu card in the form of a green shamrock, with a tiny clay pipe attached, was a very attractive feature at each cover.

The menu card in the form of a green shamrock, with a tiny clay pipe attached, was a very attractive feature at each cover.

The toastmistress, "Major" Crawford, introduced the martyr wife of a student officer, "Major" Margaret G. Conger, whose wail regarding the wees and disappointments of the wife of a student officer whenever he may have had the awful misfortune to "lose a tenth," was received with entusiastic shouts by her companions in misery. The toast was "To the martyrs of a military education." The next speaker, "Major" Frances A. Tebbetts, an ex-martyr, her husband being in this year's Staff Class, responded to the toast, "Our Husbands, God Bless Them." These two toasts being so extremely clever and witty, the guests began to wonder what the next three speakers might find to say, but they were in no wise disappointed for each succeeding teast seemed to make its mistress rise to the occasion and something new and enjoyable came out each time. "Major" Stella Fulsom Steele responded to "Wine, Man and Song." The only regretable part to this toast was that the men were not there to hear it. "La Generala" was most gracefully toasted by "Colonel" Henrietta Wilson Boughton, who voiced the sentiment of all in extolling the endearing qualities of La Generala, who so soon leaves for Washington, much to the regret of the garrison.

Then the "Last Word" was given by "Major General" Sally Buford Bell, who said that she "had had the last-word habit from childhood." Her words were cheering to all the troubles known to garrison life, for she pointed out the bright side and added the cheering sentiment, "O, yes, I often grumble, but when I do it I don't mean a word I say. I flove Army life." The ladies then struck up the chorus "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow," which was sung with the heartiest goodwill.

While the Blarney stone was being kissed a daring young officer (who for bis daring skould receive a media of heaves.

She's a Jolly Good Fellow," which was sung with the heartiest goodwill.

While the Blarney stone was being kissed a daring young officer (who for his daring should receive a medal of honor) came into the hostile camp of females with a message (wireless) of peace from the General's banquet hall. A reply was ready before he reached the Crawford house, showing that for all their boasted wireless telegraphy a woman's in uition had beaten it by hours. The ladies were asked to pay a visit to the officers' banquet, which they did, after having donned the

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# Hydrozone

# Sore Throat

A Harmless Antiseptic.

One 25c. Bottle, Free

tyone sending this advertisement with 10c. to pay ge. Sold by Leading Druggists, Not genuine unless bears my signature. Good until April 30, 1906. one sample to a family.

Charles Marchand

Dept. V, 63 Prince Street, New York

een hats decorated with clay pipes, rewards for having seed the Blarney stone and having given the daring meanger, Lieut. F. B. Foulois, an opportunity to do so. Returning to the Crawford house, laden with green cartions, spoils from the male banquet hall, the party again ught the third floor, where the snapping mottoes were ened. These created the greatest merriment. Impromptu asts were given and amusing stories told until a late hour. ae of the toasts, drunk to the various "Bells," was the llowing:

ng:
"Now here's to the Bell of Sherman Hall,
Though he isn't a loidy at all at all.
And here's to the greatest belle of us all,
Though popular always in palace and hall,
She wasn't a Bell, sure, at all at all,
Till she married this Bell of Sherman Hall."

This sae married this Bell of Sherman Hall.

Those present were: Mesdames Bell, Swift, Steele, Hartan, Beach, Boughton, O. F. Bates, Carter, Spaulding, Saltzen, Mitchell, Sayre, Ely, Vestal, Tebbetts, Connor, Holbrook, T. Bates, Woodruff, Trott, Dougherty, Waldron, McCulugh, Fair, Youngberg, Disque, Cunningham, Beck, Wieczorek, altzell, Hanna, Baldwin, Conger, Knowles, Rubottom, Winsers, Gleaves, Sherrill, Johnson, Wieser, Riggs, Price and

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 26, 1906

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Hardenberg, 4th Inf., tendered some weeks ago, took effect on Tuesday, Marca 20. Lieutenant Hardenberg is now at Winetka, near Chicago, Ill., where he has been on leave of absence.

The Soldiers' Social Club held their weekly dance on Friday evening in the gymnasium hall and had an enjoyable time.

day evening in the gymnasium hall and had an enjoyable time.

The officers' weekly hop was held on Wednesday night in the post gymnasium room and was a delightful function, attended by the ladies and officers of the garrison.

Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., lectured in Cincinnati on Monday night at the Queen City Club, before the Manufacturers' Club, on the Philippines.

Mrs. Carson, wife of Captain Carson, entertained with a handsome noon luncheon Thursday in honor of Miss Tillson, the bride-elect of Lieutenant Goodwin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway have as their charming guest Miss Wier, of Owensboro, Ky.

A lecture on Japan, illustrated with fine stereopticon views, was given by Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter in the post gymnasium room on Monday night.

Much interest is taken in the new quarters assigned the post chapel by outsiders as well as the post people.

The Highlands bowling team was defeated by a picked team of the post at 'the gymnasium alleys. The last game the soldiers bowled remarkably well, totaling a score of 807. A match game has been arranged with two teams, to take place on Saturday next at the post gymnasium.

Changes in Army assignments took Lieut. A. D. Peek away from Cincinnati, where he has been stationed for about one year. Lieutenant Peek left on Tuesday night for Yellowstone Park, where he will assume charge of the engineering work. The transfer of Lieutenann Peek was made necessary by the transfer of Major H. M. Chittenden, of Sioux City, Iowa, to Seattle. Col. James B. Quinn, of Savannah, will succeed Major Chittenden as chief of the Missouri work.

#### FROM DISTANT SAMAR.

Gandara, Samar, Feb. 12, 1906. The post has enjoyed an unusual amount of gayety in the ast few weeks. The fiesta of Santa Nina was a charming past few weeks. event and did great credit to Dumalon society. On this day the beautiful barge constructed for the occasion was towed up the river, and all the officers of the post were taken aboard, and as she floated away from the Gandara dock into the beauand as she floated away from the Gandara dock into the beautiful tropical stream, a well organized orchestra struck up in the pleasing tones of sweet Spanish music. During the ride on the river a delightful dinner was served, and this was followed by a dance on the spacious deck.

The post is fast nearing completion, the last building being the large new hospital, and thanks to the recent consignment of a large number of lawn mowers and garden implements, the post is in perfect order, and the large expanse of well kept lawns makes a pleasing setting for the picturesque buildings and tropical shrubbery.

Governor Curry is expected in a few days to direct the plans for the new town and industrial school, to be built just below the post.

Captain Hampton was a recent guest at the post, and all regretted to see him return to his station. Lieutenant Glass has just joined from the United States, and is temporarily assigned to Co. K.

Lieutenant Ristine, the constructing quartermaster, has drawn up plans for some new officers' quarters which, when completed, will add to the attractiveness of the post. The recent launch party to Taviran was a pleasant event, the party being entertained by Mrs. Farrow, who is, indeed, a charming hostess.

The commanding officer entertained the entire garrison at

hostess.

The commanding officer entertained the entire garrison at bridge last Tuesday night. Contrary to the common accusation there were no mild differences between the gentle sex.

Almost the entire garrison enjoys daily bathing in the crystal stream.

#### ONE CENT

For a fine cigar seems absurd, and it is, because of the cost of making a cigar; but you can get the equivalent in bulk by buying "Flower of the South" long-cut smoking mixture, as there are two hundred average pipefuls to a pound, and it costs \$2.00. Half-pound tins \$1.00. Sold direct to Consumers, delivered, express paid. A tobacco of superb quality and absolute purity, without artificial flavoring or "doctoring" of any kind—hence non-injurious. Plantation Tobacco Co., 639 F Street, Washington, D.C.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N. Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A.

2. Northern Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Col. O. J. Sweet, 28th Inf., U.S.A., in temporary command.

3. Southwestern Division—Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., in temporary command. Department of Texas—Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex., Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav, U.S.A., in temporary command. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. F. D. Funston in temporary command. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colombia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

#### ENGINEERS

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio S.F., Cal.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Omaha, Neb.; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, I and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz;
F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.;
L, Whipple Bks., Ariz; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade,
S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone,

Yo.
7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F,
and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, H, K, L and M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

10th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Montercey, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

ARTILLERY CORPS.
Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.

1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.
2d. Ft. Myer, Va.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.
5th. Manila, P.I.
6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
18th. Vancouver Bks.
19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.
23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
24th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
11th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
28th. Manila, P.I.
28th. Manila, P.I.
29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.

28th. Manila, P.I.
13th. F. Sam Houston, Tex.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.
5th. Ft. Sereven, Ga.
6th. Ft. Morroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Monoroe, Va.
13th. Ft. Monoroe, Va.
14th. Ft. Sereven, Ga.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Monoroe, Va.
15th. Ft. Sereven, Ga.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
23th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
23th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
24th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
24th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. Call.
23d. Ft. Call.
24th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
24th. Ft. Hunity.
24th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
24th. Ft. Hunity.
25th. Ft. Morroe, Va.
26th. Ft. Morroe, Va.
26th. Ft. Morroe, Va.
26th. Ft. Morroe, Va.
26th. Ft. Hunity.
27th. Pt. Wash.
27th. P

## THE CHAMPAGNE of 20th Century

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Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet to any Champagne Produced Since the Great Vintage of 1884

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113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.O. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. Strong, Mass.
121st. Key West, Bks., Fla.
122d. Koy West, Fla.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 via Suez Canal.

1st Inf.—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 via Suez Canal.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

D. Ft. Davis, Alaska; E and F, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; G and H,
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B and C, Ft. W. H. Seward, Alaska;

Ft. Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; L and M,
Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A
and C, Columbus Bks., O.; B and D, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; E and
F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.

5th Inf.—A, B, C and D, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Hqrs., and E, F, G,
H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.;
A, B, C and D, Ft. Assimiboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft.
Missoula, Mont.

8th Inf.—Sailed for Manila March 5 from San Francisco.
9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.;
B, Ft. Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.;
E, F, G and H, Ft. Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Honolulu,
H.I.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L,

10th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Sailed from Manila March 5 for San Francisco.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

23d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., NY.; I and K, Ft. Niagara, NY.; L and M, Ft. Ontario, NY.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A, ordered to Ft. Washakie, Wyo., April 1, from Ft. Niobrara, for temporary duty; E, F, G and H, Ft. Siliss, Tex.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Siliss, Tex.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B and I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and F, Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.

Porto Rice Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manla, P.I.

## U. S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT. 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX. Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD. Capt. Lloyd England, commanding. Address Ft. Dade, Fla.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD. Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Address for March, Key West Bks., Fla.

#### BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla., 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.

## SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila.	From Manila to San F.
THOMAS March 25	SHERMAN March 25
SHERIDAN* April 16	LOGAN*
SHERMAN May 5	THOMAS May 5
LOGAN*	SHERIDAN* May 25
THOMAS June 15	SHERMANJune 15
SHERIDAN*July 5	LOGAN*July 5
SHERMANJuly 25	THOMASJuly 25
LOGAN*	SHERIDAN* Ang. 15
THOMAS Sept. 5	SHERMAN Sept. 5
SHERIDAN* Sept. 25	LOGAN* Sept. 25
SHERMANOct. 15	THOMASOct. 15
LOGAN*	SHERIDAN* Nov. F
THOMAS Nov. 26	SHERMAN Nov. 25
SHERIDAN* Dec. 15	LOGAN* Dec. 18
SHERMAN Jan. 5, 1907	THOMAS Jan. 5, 1901
*Will carry troops.	

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#### SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.

Sir William H. White, former Chief of Naval Construction of the British navy, whose opinions on sub-marine boats have been extensively quoted in the Army AND NAVY JOUINAL, has written for the London Times an exceedingly interesting review of an important new French work entitled "La Navigation Sous-Marines," by G. L. Pesce, an eminent engineer of Paris. We quote

from Sir William's review as follows:
"It is an interesting fact that American engineers should have played so important a part in the development of submarine navigation. The story is fully told, from official documents, of work done by Fulton at the beginning of the nineteenth century in France and England. From the documents now published it is clear that, although Fulton had the great advantage of following Bushnell, he displayed remarkable originality and resource in designing submarines and torpedoes, and in many respects surpassed his predeces

many respects surpassed his predecessor.

"Fortunately for the British navy, Napoleon, after displaying considerable interest in Fulton's proposals, finally set them aside; and Fulton then came to England and offered his invention to the British Admiralty. Lord St. Vincent has the credit of having prevented the adoption of this method of under-water attack on the ground that it was essentially the weapon of the weaker naval Powers, and was not necessary to a navy which was already supreme at sea. It is interesting to note that the French Commission, which reported on Fulton's design for the Nautilus a few years previously, reached the same conclusion.

Nautilus a few years previously, reached the same conclusion.

"Between the termination of Fulton's efforts to introduce submarines and the Crimean War, many inventors devised projects for new types of submarines, but little was done in either building or experimenting with such vessels. Perhaps the most notable work was that of the German inventor Bauer about 1850. The only ascertained fact is that neither Bauer's own vessels nor the experimental submarine which was built in this country during the Crimean War proved successful.

"About 1860 a notable attempt was made to build a large submarine vessel in France, but the project was abandoned, and for twenty-five years France paused in the construction of submarines. During the Civil War in America many proposals were made to construct submarines, and the Confederates employed surface torpedoboats—known as 'Davids'—at Charleston in order to attack the Federal blockading squadrons. No practical results followed on these efforts, so far as the extended use of submarines was concerned.

"Nordenfeldt, with the aid of Garrett, next took up the work in Europe (1881), and produced the first of the type that will always be associated with his name. The general feeling of those who served in them was, however, that serious risks were incurred in using steam power when submerged.

"About the same time another American engineer un-

when submerged.

"About the same time another American engineer undertook the serious study of submarine construction and has pursued it uninterruptedly ever since. Mr. Holland is a worthy successor of Bushnell and Fulton, and may be regarded as the man who has done most to determine the generally accepted type of modern submarines. This vessel, in essentials, has been adopted by the United States Navy, the British navy, the German, the Russian, the Japanese, and several minor naval Powers. Other workers have, of course, introduced improvements into the type; and the latest British submarines constitute considerable departures from the original five Holland boats ordered about five years ago. The distinctive features of the Holland type are the association of petrol

engines for surface propulsion, with electro-motors (supplied with current from storage batteries) for underwater propulsion; the employment of compressed air for torpedoes and expulsion of water; the use of horizontal rudders for diving; and the introduction of many beautiful and delicate arrangements for the maintenance of buoyancy, trim and stability.

"In 1888 competitive designs for submarines were invited by the United States Navy Department. Almost at the same time, the first modern French submarine, the Gymnote, was begun. The inspiration for that design came from the veteran naval architect Dupuy de Lome, who had taken the lead in the design and construction of steam line-of-battle ships and ironclads thirty years before. The actual designer was the naval constructor Gustave Zédé, who died while the work was incomplete, and whose name was given to a second submarine ordered in 1890. Progress was slow, and numerous and expensive modifications were required in these early French submarines, and at the present time France has a distinct lead in numbers."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

During the war the Japanese War Office did not publish lists with names of killed and wounded, and such statistics as it did issue commanded little confidence. Even now the tale of casualties is considered to be suspiciously small. Probably most of the missing should be added to the dead. Among 'injured by accident' are included those who were bitten by horses, run over by carts, maimed by badly fitting boots, and hurt by falling over cliffs. To the badly fitting boots, and hurt by falling over cliffs. To the total of killed, wounded, injured, and missing must be added 221,136 who died of or were invalided by disease and sickness, thus giving a grand total of 439,565 casualties. It appears from a careful analysis of the returns that 281,587 invalided men were brought back to Japan. The total number of the men who perished at the front is put at about 60,000. Of the invalided men who were sent into hospitals in Japan 137,610 recovered and were discharged by the end of August, while 3,601 had by then died in hospital. Of wounded and sick men 391,265 either returned to service or 'turned into bone,' to quote the Homeric language of the Japanese War Office."

Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, in his book on the Russo-Japanese War, relates an amusing incident in connection with his stay at Tokyo, where he was enchanted by the smiles of the geisha. He met a lady called Honorable Miss Sparrow, and asked an interpreter to say to her that he would like to carry her off in a beautiful golden cage. The compliment did not please the lady. She sulked, and soon went away. Sir Ian took some pains to find out why, and he eventually discovered that his speech lad been translated thus: "As you are a sparrow, I wish you would shut yourself up in a box!"

you would shut yourself up in a box!"

The British Secretary of War, Mr. Haldane, has taken prompt steps for an exhaustive investigation into the "ragging" of 2d Lieut. Clark Kennedy, because he was unable, owing to his limited means, to meet certain regimental expenses. Four officers of the First Battalion of Scots Guards, to which the Lieutenant belongs, have been arrested, and all the other officers of the regiment have been ordered to return to Aldershot immediately. A full court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble and all concerned will be given an opportunity to explain their share in the scandal. Lieutenant Kennedy, after a mock court-martial, was stripped and bathed with motor oil, was covered with feathers, and his hair smeared with jam. He escaped to his room, and, jumping from a window, sought refuge in a hotel.

In a debate in the French Chamber M. Lockrov inviet

Jam. He escaped to his room, and, jumping from a window, sought refuge in a hotel.

In a debate in the French Chamber M. Lockroy insisted upon the extreme importance to France of maintaining a navy superior to that of Germany, and said that the true conqueror of Russia was neither Oyama, nor Oku, nor Kuroki, but Togo, who wrote the prologue of the victory at Port Arthur and the epilogue at Tsushima. As to the new program, M. Lockroy reproached its exponents for proposing three types of vessels, his idea being to have one type only for fighting purposes, provided with the speed of the armored cruiser and the power of the battleship. M. Thomson defended the program, but said it was a minimum, and he will ask authority to lay down six battleships. He maintained that the Dreadnought will not throw so great a weight of metal as the proposed French ships, inasmuch as the French 9.4-inch gun will fire three rounds to every two rounds of the 12-inch gun. M. Thomson said that the question of turbines was both complex and difficult. In France trials with them had not proved very satisfactory, but the Minister said that the question was not definitely settled and that the Superior Council of the Navy was discussing it. The Yacht says that much may be done if six battleships are

## BARY COVERED WITH SORES.

Would Scratch and Tear the Flesh Unless Hands Were Tied—"Would Have Died But For Cuticura."

Hands Were Tied—"Would Have Died But For Cuticura."

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk. My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent to the drug store and got a cake of the Soap and a box of the Ointment, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for your most wonderful remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R.F.D. No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 22, 1905."

placed upon the program for the present year. The proposed armament is four 12-inch and twelve 9.4-inch, with 11-inch as the extreme thickness of armoring and a speed of nineteen knoots. A certain school of critics advocates a diminution of the thickness of armoring and the adoption of a 10-inch gun as the single caliber for the whole of the main armament, but the Yacht doubts whether the superior Council of the navy will reconsider its decision in this respect, since in other countries the number of 12-inch guns is being increased.

At the recent dinner of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, held at the Hotel Cecil, under the presidency of Sir Philip Watts, the Director of Naval Construction, Dr. Elgar, in responding to the toast of the "The Guests," observed that it was a sign of the times that decorations and honors were at last being conferred upon naval constructors. The honors conferred upon them by the King on the occasion of the recent launch of the Dreadnought were gratifying to all members of the profession, who were particularly delighted at the fact that foremen and inspectors were not overlooked.

In the payal debate in the Reichstag Admiral von Tie-

In the naval debate in the Reichstag Admiral von Tirpitz, Naval Secretary of State, cited the Dreadnought as an evidence of a change in the view among naval men as the character of future actions. He said the German navy must follow suit, and he gave some information on the question of armament. The provisions of the bill adopted include two battleships of 18,000 tous and one armored cruiser of 15,000 tons. The proposal for a program of six additional large cruisers was also carried. Count Reventlow protests against twenty-five years being regarded as the limit of age for a battleship. In his opinion it is far too much, and he thinks Germany should therefore make provision for accelerating her rate of production.

A German periodical, Stahl und Eisen, estimates that Germany has 280,000,000,000 tons of unmined coal which should last a couple of thousand years. England and Ireland have 193,000,000,000 tons which will last her 350 years at the present rate of consumption. Europe has 700,000,000,000 tons; North America 681,000,000,000 tons and China an unknown quantity, the deposits of the single province of Shan-Si being estimated at 1,200,000,000.

According to a cable from London, England, a novel experiment began on March 20 at Hounslow Barracks. Lieutenant Colonel Pollock, retired, and the editor of the Spectator, contend that in six months they will make a company of civilians more proficient than any company selected at short notice from the regular infantry, even from the best battalion at Aldershot. The cost of the experiments will be £4,000, which has been subscribed by the public. The experimental company numbers 100 men, with five non-commissioned officers under Colonel Pollock. From the candidates who presented themselves only those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. of unblemished character and who had never learned the

## Have You Considered

how very many serious illnesses develop from small allments? The digestive and secretive organs become slightly deranged, and unless the cause is removed, the trouble becomes aggravated and lasting; sickness is certain. The secret of good health is to right the wrong in its early stages, and no better corrective is known than

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BEECHAM'S FILLS, or or of the service.

REMEMBER that in taking BEECH-AM'S PILLS you are not trying an experiment. They are, and have been for many years, the only Family Medicine in innumerable healthy

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nt spices for people w is nourishment concentrated, and invaluable anticipated or unexpected call. Its flavor ne's mouth water for the bite. "Branded e devil but fit for the gods." See the d Devil on the can.

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goosestep, have been selected. The course includes drill in musketry and gymnastics.

A detailed account of the execution of the Russian naval mutineers shows that Lieutenant Schmidt addressed his executioners, sixty sailors of the cruiser Teretz, saying: "I die for the Russian people and the Fatherland, and many of you, doubtless, will hereafter share my death for the same cause." Schmidt refused to accept the Sacrament and asked not to be blindfolded. He met his death with head up and eyes open. The firing party was stationed at a distance of fifty paces. Two of the sailors were killed at the first volley and one more at the third. Schmidt did not fall until the fourth volley.

A correspondent of the London Daily

at the third. Schmidt did not fall until the fourth volley.

A correspondent of the London Daily Mail proposes to encourage recruiting by up-to-date methods, advertisements in the daily papers, pamphlets, lectures, bioscopes, and even small orchestras. Bounties for bringing in recruits should be increased, and there should be well-furnished offices in the better parts of the town, with private rooms for physical examination, and help for those who are troubled with egard to their teeth. Barracks should be more homelike, and the men are to be encouraged to invite their civilian friends to dine in barracks. The infantry should have a smart "walking-out" boot and a smarter uniform. Men should be taught trades while serving.

British officers are so keen in regard to polo that there is a regulation that each regiment shall send in the names of the ponies with which they intend to play in the inter-regimental tournament some weeks before the, tournament takes place, thereby preventing any particular regiment from laying down huge sums of money to buy ponies in order to increase their chance of winning the cup, which is the blue riband of the British army so far as polo is concerned. Mr. Tresham Gilbey expresses the opinion in the Live Stock Journal that the absurdly high prices which ponies have realized, and which have deterred many soldiers from playing, are a thing of the past. As much as \$2,500 to \$3,500 has been paid for a pony.

The British army of India numbers 78,000 men. The British War Office thinks

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The British army of India numbers 78,000 men. The British War Office thinks that the alliance with Japan saves them from the necessity of keeping up such an establishment, but the Indian authorities do not agree with them. The opinion is expressed that the real danger lies in the Orenburg Railway, and that as Russia's military power has not been seriously affected by the Manchurian reverses, the danger from that quarter is as great as ever.

Russian postal money order records show that of \$246,246,268 disbursed at the front for the needs of the troops; \$102,-225,265 was returned through the post. It is significant that 53 per cent. of the savings were dispatched by commissary quar-

termasters, officers and civil officials at headquarters, only 14 per cent. being from privates serving at the front. There is no record of the immense sums forwarded through the Russo-Chinese Bank.

through the Russo-Chinese Bank.

In a debate in the British Parliament the cost per head of the population of the regular armies of the following countries is, stated Mr. Haldane, in reply to Dr. Macnamara, as follows: United Kingdom, 11s. 2d. per head, including cost of Imperial Forces in the Colonies (not India); Germany, 12s. 0½d. per head, not including pensions and cost of certain coast defenses; France, 16s. 6d. per head, including Colonial army; Russia, 5s. 5d. per head, including Asiatic Russia; Austria, 7s. 3½d. per head.

During the recent British nayal mangu-

7s. 3½d. per head.

During the recent British naval maneuvers off Lagoo Admiral Lord Charles Beresford had to abandon the battleship Goliath to the "enemy." His port engine was disabled and she could not keep up with the rest of the squadron, which was too weak to stand by and defend her.

Sir Lan Hamilton is taking great inter-

weak to stand by and defend her.

Sir Ian Hamilton is taking great interest in the operations of the British Volunteers, and it is understood that he will have them instructed in the methods of field warfare which he witnessed in Manchuria in preparation for maneuvers on Salisbury Plain next August.

Australia asks that England should buy the cordite for her China and Australian squadrons in that country, where the Nobels have all of the appliances for its manufacture and are willing to erect a factory. Nelson's famous memorandum to his

Nelson's famous memorandum to his fleet before Trafalgar has been sold in London at Christie's for \$18,000. It was in the hands of a London omnibus driver to whose father it was given by Admiral Mundy. The driver learned of its value from the chance remark of one of his passengers.

from the chance remark of one of his passengers.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it hears that the Russian government has prepared a naval program involving the expenditure of \$100,000,000 during the next two years, of which amount British shipbuilders will secure a good share. The sum of \$25,000,000 has been allocated for four first-class battleships similar to those now building for Japan.

The Londoners have been planning a cordial reception to 'Togo's victorious sailors sent on a Japanese transport to officer and man two powerful battleships just completed at Newcastle and Barrow. The officers will be entertained at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor, and the sailors will be received at Greenwich, driven about London in brakes, amused at the Coliseum, Alhambra and Lyceum, and taken to the Tower and Crystal Palace.

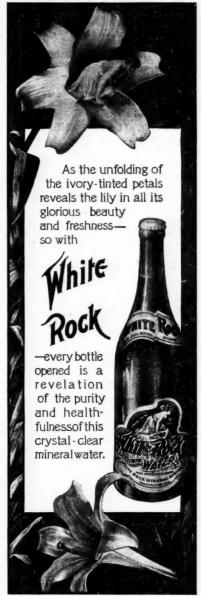
In the front rank of Southern educa-tional institutions is Hampton College, the classical school for girls and young ladies

conducted by Miss Fitchett at Hampton, Va. Pupils graduating from this school are enabled to enter college on certificate, which shows the high order of the curriculum and of the instruction. The school is within twenty minutes' boat ride of the Jamestown Exposition grounds and ten minutes' ride by electric car from Old Point Comfort.

#### "INDIVIDUALISM VS. SOCIALISM."

Any expectation of sensationalism in William Jennings Bryan's discussion of Winam Jennings Bryan's discussion of "Individualism Versus Socialism" in the April Century is likely to be unfulfilled. The paper, it is said, is a succinct presentation of the claims and objects of individualism. tation of the claims and objects of individualism and socialism, which Mr. Bryan defines as tendencies rather than concrete systems. Mr. Bryan also urges that there should be no unfriendliness between the honest individualist and the honest socialist, since both are seeking that which they believe to be best for society; and he points out how the one may greatly aid the other in the common aim of both, the harmonious development of the human race, physically, mentally and morally. But he holds that the socialist is inclined to support monopoly, believing that it leads to Government ownership of monopolistic industry; whereas individualists contend against consolidation of industries and "stand for a morality and for a system of ethics which they are willing to measure against the ethics and morality of socialism."

Few people realize to what extent the great dream of a Pan-American Railway has already been realized. For many years it has had the approval of such practical men as Andrew Carnegie, A. J. Cassatt, and Senator Davis. A permanent commission has long been in existence and has made valuable reports, and, with the cooperation of the various South American Republics, missing links in the chain of this great system are building all the time. In the April Scribner Charles M. Pepper, a member of the commission, gives a most stirring account of this dramatic project and vividly pictures the rapid progress of the work, with a full belief in the near approach of the day when New York and Buenos Ayres will be connected by one continuous railway. In his article on the Caribou in the same number, Mr. Thompson Seton gives some astounding figures as to the abundance of this animal, far surpassing the buffalo in their best days. One account, by "Buffalo" Jones, relates that in the far North, at Clinton Golden, he stood on a hill from which he could see ten miles in every direction, and it was one vast army of moving caribou. The estimates run up into the millions for that particular herd. Few people realize to what extent the



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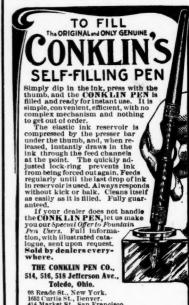
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